

# The Union Pacific Coal Company

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

## EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE



THE FLAG GOES BY!

NOVEMBER, 1924

# LIST PRICES OF DODGE BROTHERS

## SPECIAL TYPE CARS REDUCED

Economies effected in the purchase of special equipment on Dodge Brothers Special type cars, due to substantially increased volume, make it possible, for Dodge Brothers to reduce the list prices on these types, effective September 15.

Prices of all standard types remain unchanged.

## Dodge Brothers

# McCURTAIN MOTOR CO.

A. L. McCURTAIN, Prop.

PHONE 601

ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

Look Better - Feel Better - Wear Better  
In every way they ARE better. And they cost no more.

## MADE TO MEASURE CLOTHES

FULL LINE OF SAMPLES ON DISPLAY  
AT UNION PACIFIC STORES

NATIONAL TAILORING COMPANY  
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

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SPINAL ADJUSTMENTS  
RESTORE HEALTH

CHIROPRACTIC  
**DR. C. E. ANDERSON**  
PALMER SYSTEM

324½ So. FRONT STREET

OPPOSITE DEPOT OVER WESTERN UNION

The Place to Get  
Good Things to Eat  
**HOWARD'S**

Corner S. Front and C Street

Rock Springs, Wyoming

# The Union Pacific Coal Company

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### EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

Volume I

NOVEMBER 1924

Number 11

#### ARMISTICE DAY

Elsewhere we have attempted to pay our respects to Armistice Day by reproducing the words of a newspaper correspondent written in 1919, words so finely attuned that once read their memory will live on and on.

Again the youth of the land will hear the tramp of marching feet, men and boys will lift their hats to the old flag, and young womanhood will thrill again, as it always has and always will, when confronted with martial display. And the mothers, they who always have and always will send their sons out in response to the call, what emotions sway their hearts. The fathers too, though they may be made of sterner stuff, will find their hearts stirring as the drums go by.

How quickly the years since 1918 have passed and how quickly we all forget. No nation or individual wants war, not even the most ambitious young soldier, but not until the world's swords are all beaten into ploughshares can we entirely forget war's chance. This year's celebration will be unlike that which the nation experienced six years ago when ecstasy rose to hysteria; when men, women, and children all ran wild; alike deserting the mine, the factory, the office and the field to celebrate the end of the most sanguinary conflict the world ever witnessed. Perhaps our progress toward idealism since then has been slow, but it is a long way back to the dawn of civilization, and any progress is still progress that does not entail a backward turn.

We would like to think that the splendid adventure of our "around the world" flyers represents a type of achievement that will serve as a substitute for the glamor of war, a glamor that quickly dissolves in the disillusion that follows experience. Roll on you drums, the race needs the throb and thrill of your rhythm; you serve to inspire us to peace as well as war.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

When the November issue of the Magazine reaches our readers, the election will doubtless be over, in any case this article is not written to influence our readers, though we hope that they who could voted. That we should all do, providing we have the legal right. This number contains a few words on Armistice Day and likewise a reproduction of Sidney Smith's famous character "Andy Gump," who "also ran," on what was after all a rather sensible platform. Perhaps Andy's efforts at impartiality expressed toward too many cities in which he spoke, from the rear end of his "little red caboose," showed a lack of sincerity, but then what presidential candidate have we ever known to keep absolutely to facts.

Some wag once said that party platforms were made like passenger car platforms, "to get on by and not to ride on," and, therefore, why criticize Andy for using a caboose platform "to get on by." Tom Marshall, for eight years Vice President under Woodrow Wilson (both good and great men), once said, "What the country needs most is a good five cent cigar." The writer, lacking the accomplishment of being a smoker, will not attempt to pass on Governor Marshall's statement, but we do think that what the country does need is facts; such rarely come from office seekers in the toil and press of an election campaign. One of the facts we do hold to is that there is nothing organically wrong with this country or its government. We even have the temerity to believe in the Supreme Court of the United States, made up, as it is, of men of unquestionable character and attainment; men of varying racial antecedents; men who subscribe to the various Protestant, the Roman Catholic, and the Jewish faiths, with one or two who might even be classed as "middle of the roaders." When we say that the Supreme

The Employees' Magazine is a monthly publication devoted to the interests of the employees of The Union Pacific Coal Company and Washington Union Coal Company and their families. It will contain items of current news, personal notes about employees and their families, together with articles dealing with the coal mining industry, the personal safety of the men engaged in mining a first consideration. Employees are not only invited but urged to write articles for the magazine, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Good clear photographs suitable for reproduction are especially desired, all cartoons and drawings must be in black India ink. The magazine will be distributed free to all employees of The Union Pacific Coal Company and Washington Union Coal Company.

JESSIE McDLARMID, Editor.



Court is a proper, dependable, and necessary branch of our government, we "don't mean maybe."

Now as to the farmers. Everybody of any intelligence respects this important vocation. Like the coal mining industry, their business has been over-developed and their lot is at present not an altogether rosy one. But they do know where they are going to sleep tonight; the majority own an auto or two, and prices will come back when demand overtakes production. Perhaps there is something more that can be done, if so we rather incline to General Dawes' suggestion that the way to find out just what to do is to formulate a commission big enough to study the situation, get the facts and then suggest a remedy. Certainly our farmer situation is no more desperate than was the German Reparations situation that the Dawes Commission prescribed a remedy for, and which has proved good enough for the Allied Governments, including France, to accept, and which has also served as a background for a German loan of two hundred millions of dollars (not marks).

As this is a non-partisan and really a post-election comment, there can be no harm in touching on some of the remedies held out to us in addition to that of dehorning the Supreme Court and making the farmer prosperous. These glittering generalities included government ownership of railroads and other public utilities, such as electric light plants, water works, street railways, etc. The office seekers who advance these certain solvents for our national troubles, which as once said by the editor of a Missouri village paper, "mostly never happen," did not in any instance propose to confiscate that class of property, so it may be assured that they intended that the government (the people) would buy and pay for such. As it would require about forty billions of dollars to do so, we would be multiplying by three our present national debt of twenty billions, and as even government debts bear interest, our interest bill would be trebled, and again as government revenue is raised by taxation, and as no government ever taxes itself any more than a well informed man no longer tries to lift himself by pulling on his own boot straps, the additional revenue required would have to be secured by raising the rate of taxation on such privately owned property as was left.

Another word relative to government ownership. With all public utilities in the hands of the government, we would all be government employees; about three million men who now work for public service companies would at once go into some form of civil service, and perhaps we would then be no happier than are the Postal Department employees, who claim, with what justice we are not expressing an

opinion, that they are both abused and under paid; and yet our Postal Department suffers an annual deficit of thirty millions while paying no interest on money invested or taxes on property used.

Generally speaking, we find ourselves able to subscribe to what Samuel Gompers says. For reasons best known to himself, he in this last campaign seemed to be in accord with some of the theories we do not relish; however a statement made by him at Montreal, Canada, in June, 1920, will bear repeating:

"I believe there is no man to whom I would take second position in my loyalty to the republic of the United States, and yet I would not give it more power over the individual citizenship of our country. \* \* \* It is a question of whether it shall be government ownership or private ownership under control. If I were in the minority of one in this convention, I would want to cast my vote so that the men of labor shall not willingly enslave themselves to government authority in their industrial freedom."

In 1896 things looked rather bad for the farmer and the laboring man, and W. J. Bryan, then a man in the prime of life, came out with a remedy that he sold to millions, "Free silver; sixteen to one." However, this panacea was not enacted into law, and even William J. refuses to revert to it now. Like many other of the early mistakes we all make, he is content to forget the past; however, all young men are not fools, nor are all old men wise.

In closing let us keep clearly in mind that Thanksgiving is not far off, that Christmas is coming, and that this glorious government of ours will go on about as it has in the past 148 years, even though a few thousand office seekers forget their manners while attempting to "put their feet in the trough," and a few hundred thousand voters forget or seem to forget the Gods of their Fathers while following newer and strangers ones.

#### READING A GOOD COAL MINING PAPER

There are two outstanding coal mining papers that every man in the industry should subscribe for and read, "Coal Age," published weekly, subscription price \$3.00 per year, and "Modern Mining," published monthly, subscription price \$1.00 per year.

If you wish to learn more about your life work, fitting yourself for greater responsibilities, ask your Superintendent or the Editor to send in your subscription to one or both of these very good publications.

#### Modern

Dan: "Do you love me?"

Nan: "I'll let you know after I've had a psychological test to determine the question."

# Armistice Day, November 11, 1918

This description of the Allied Victory Parade in Paris, July 14th, 1919, written by Mr. Wythe Williams, correspondent of the London Daily Mail, deserves a place imperishable in the literature pertaining to the Great War.

## Shades of Heroes of Old Rode With Allies' Hosts

Memories of Hundreds of Glorious Battle Fields Stirred When Joffre, Foch, Pershing, Haig and Their Men  
Marched Under the Arch of Triumph in Paris July 14, 1919.

### The March.

The Grand Army of the Third Republic marched with its allies through the Arc de Triomphe, after waiting almost half a century. The civilization of all the ages watched and gave salute.

The long echo of the conquerors' march of 1871 died under the tramp of the poilus, marching in victory and immortal glory. The Arc de Triomphe is the shrine that marked the return of the French troops to their capital. It is the symbol of their triumph.

Not since December 15th, 1840, when beneath it were carried the ashes of Napoleon, has there been so significant or memorable a scene. The great emperor now shares it with this Army of Destiny which has broken its chains and made it free. Yesterday it drew to itself the present and the past—the living and the dead. It typified the undying soul of France.

Statistics force the statement that there were thousands of soldiers in the line miles long, and that they took hours to pass. Statistics are a detail. Such a moment has never been before and can never be again. It remains a beacon in history. So one seeks behind the human veil—and statistics—to visualize the truth and know exactly what happened.

### Millions in the Line.

There were millions in the line. There were the living and the dead. Even now they are passing through the Arc de Triomphe, and they will pass and repass throughout time. There were statistical millions who watched—and others, too, some few of whom watched with the despair of souls dragged from depths; but still others—one especially—with the exaltation of gods.

All the night before, the human marchers assembled quietly, almost stolidly, and methodically found their places in the Bois de Boulogne. The others, those who marched and those who watched, came with a rush of winds that fanned the torches about the Cenotaph under the arch—winds that summoned them from beyond,

aroused them from all their rendezvous with death, and beckoned them to the Triumphal Way. In the hush of the misty blue dawn, they hovered over Paris, over those in the Bois, and enveloped them, touched them—like shadows.

### Stretcher Cases.

The President of the republic, the soldier, the sailor and those from Alsace-Lorraine placed their offerings of flowers at the foot of the great monument now in place opposite the reviewing stand. The thousand wounded, with three still labeled "stretcher cases" at their head, encircled the Place de l'Etoile, and with a befitting simplicity in marked contrast to the brilliant setting pass through the Arc de Triomphe.

The music of the bands dies away and there is a moment of complete silence. Then the cuirassiers appear in the Avenue de la Grande Armee. It is fitting that, marching out in front of them, leading the entire parade, are two poilus and a young captain, to typify the force that chiefly made this a French instead of a German celebration. The bands break into a march of victory.

The cuirassiers swerve neither right nor left, riding straight for the arch. The hoofs of their horses clang on the flagged stones at the portals, and they enter its majestic shades. Rigid as their gleaming helmets, they ride with eyes front and swords raised in the grandeur of the French salute. Stirrup to stirrup is another line, misty and intangible, and riding with muffled tread—Cuirassiers of the Old Guard. Beyond the sculptured scrolls of the Arc de Triomphe, Wagram, Friedland, Jena—a hundred glorious fields of honor—and all the history that is France looks down upon them.

### The Old Guardsmen.

The human multitude about the Place de l'Etoile bursts into a shout that thunders down the Triumphal Way and out over Paris. The line passes from the monument and the Old Guardsmen soar into the sunshine, to catch the



echo of that cry of triumph and sound it round the world. The cuirassiers of the present make way for the two marshals, grandfather and father of the Victory.

Joffre rides forward slowly—his face as calm and serene as on the mornings of Charleroi and the Marne. Before the portals Foch suddenly draws back his horse. The moment is too much, too great almost, even for the conqueror of Germany. A second of hesitation, then with a grim salute and head raised high, he rides through.

Comes another shadowy horseman. The charger prances with muffled tread. The eyes of the rider glow. His mien is majestic. He draws his sword in a wide, embracing splendid salute, and sweeps through the portals. Without him the glory of the arch could never have been complete. He is Ney, the "bravest of the brave."

On and on they come—shaggy, bronzed heroes of today, with those of yesterday and long ago. They are all there. Side by side with the grim and rigid Pershing are Washington and Lafayette. In front of the British line, sweeping from side to side of the great way, keeping a space clear, rides the Iron Duke. Before the Arc de Triomphe his sword swings to the salute and remains so until the monument is passed—Waterloo imperishable but forgotten in the eternal fitness of this splendid hour. The might of centuries now gives the salute to right.

#### British Pass in Silence.

The entire British section marches slowly until it passes the monument. The British are the only troops who pass the Monument to the Dead in silence, none of the bands beginning to play until just before the review stands.

Comes Marshal Petain, splendid and stately on his white horse, and waving his baton in an imposing salute. Behind Petain, ride Turenne, Murat, Bernadotte and Hoche. Conde and Beaufort are also there, not paying so much attention to the Arc de Triomphe as to misty points in higher space where le Roi Soleil, Richelieu and Henry IV nod approval upon the France they too served and loved long before the Arc de Triomphe was dreamed of.

MacMahon passes through. There is a glow of red and gold. Brilliant uniforms, those worn by the men of Wissembourg, Gravelotte and Sedan, now come into their own at last. Down in the reviewing stand with President Poincare and M. Clemenceau, old Thiers polishes his spectacles and wipes his eyes. Crouched and cowed by the roadside, almost at the base of the monument, are two figures, one with Dundreary whiskers, the other a huge fellow with protruding eyes. The sullen, swollen faces of old Wilhelm and Bismarck are turned by overpowering might toward the Arc de Triomphe.

#### France Salutes Her Own.

Now the Avenue de la Grande Armee is filled with the familiar horizon blue of the regiments of the line. The living heroes are passing through the arch, and France salutes her own. Gouraud, carrying both sword and reins in his single hand, bows low before the monument, and in return receives a salute of flowers from the tribunes of Alsace and Lorraine, while the ranks are broken all along the line for wounded comrades who wish to do him honor.

Mangin rides to the monument alone. He halts his horse and his sword rises and sweeps back in the most splendid salute ever seen. He rides at a walk past the monument and tribune, still holding the same salute, while the crowd simply breaks the bounds of enthusiasm and joy.

This living army is surrounded by a mighty host. One can almost recognize them through the misty veil. One can almost hear them speak, and tell whence they came—called back from No Man's Land, from Vosges peaks and Belgian sands, from flaming town and midnight barricade.

#### Charleroi and Mons.

There is another flash of crimson as the men of Charleroi and Mons pass along. Hear again the thunder of the guns at the Marne, and watch Foch driving the Prussian Guard into the marshes of St. Gond. Listen to the iron curtain as it clangs down in the trenches of the Labyrinth and Artois, see the flashes of the flares and smell the gas and smoke and hear the rat-a-tat-tat of the machine guns in Champagne. Now watch that gigantic semicircle of fire across the plateau of Santerre, as the barrage of the Somme beats trench, fort, village, city and the Hindenburg line into rubble and dust. There are the snow covered hills of Verdun, colored crimson, and the long night has come, the night in shell pits, the mud, the hell of Douaumont and the Chemin des Dames.

No one could watch that French Army as it passed without all these thoughts and memories and through tears. And no one can tell about it properly? But from among those others present it will be pictured and preserved for immortality. Gallieni will inscribe it in as brief and dramatic orders as when he notified his city of Paris that he would defend it to the end. And Brooke and Seeger will sing the songs on high.

And now, the glory of a July morning, just one year ago. The Foch offensive had begun and—on and on they come and pass, down that great flashing, sparkling Triumphal Way.

#### The Man of Destiny.

A solitary figure stands under the Arc de Triomphe, a little man wearing white trousers.

His hand rests on the hilt of his sword. There is a faint smile on his lips as he looks through half closed eyes at the swollen, sullen faces of the great forms still crouched and cowed at the foot of the monument. He lifts his head abruptly. His eyes open wide and bright as he looks far out, over his capital, following the march of victory to the end.

He slowly draws his sword and raises it in solemn salute. His lips move—and he is gone, gone back under the Golden Dome to his resting place, to sleep in peace throughout eternity.

### TO THE MOTHERS

O grieving hearts, if doubts and fears enfold  
Look up, as night's black curtain is unrolled  
And, far above the darkness—there—behold—  
Those wondrous stars! Those wondrous "Stars  
of gold"

And know they shine on Flanders Fields.

—The Lariat.

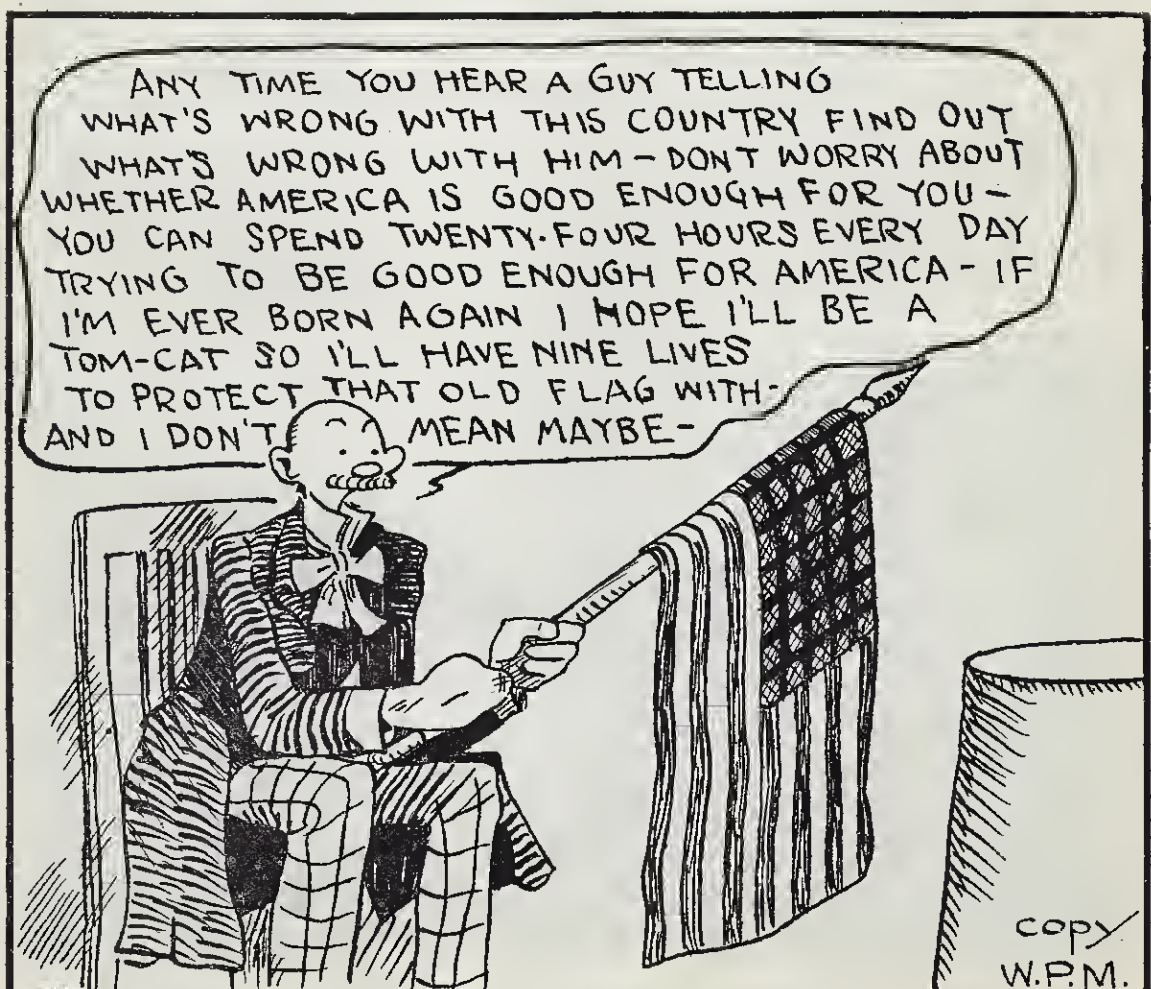
### IN MEMORY

Sleep, Rupert Brooke, of England born,  
By war from your dear gardens torn;  
Though far from Britain lies your mould,  
The love you won shall not grow cold;  
The lonely island where you rest  
By every freeman shall be blest.

Sleep, Alan Seegar. You were true,  
You did not fail your rendezvous.  
Nor was your sacrifice in vain;  
Your tragic loss was mankind's gain;  
So long as earthland shall be free,  
Your name shall live in memory.

Sleep, John McCrae. We heard your call;  
The torch you lighted did not fall;  
Inspired by your despairing breath,  
We seized the sword, met hell and death,  
And drove that vain and cruel foe  
From Flanders Field, "where poppies blow."

—Thomas Curtis Clark.



"AND I DON'T MEAN MAYBE"



## THE SAME OLD TRAIL

It goes back a long time, beyond the memory of men now living, before the record of the written word; it is breathed in the haze of tradition. Travelled first by the Indian, it later became known to the trappers and fur traders and then followed the wagon trains of the "forty-niners" and the home-seekers. Colonies of these last named created a demand for communication, and weight and bulk were brought around Cape Horn in ships to the West Coast—a long voyage; while thousands sailed for the Panama crossing, taking ships for Colon, then across the Isthmus to sickly, fever stricken Panama City, where often weary weeks were passed waiting for coastwise vessels to carry the argonauts to Frisco. This was long before the days of Gorgas and Goethals; when the dread destroyer, yellow fever, lurked in every foot of what was then the most pestilential spot in the world; then thousands who sought fortune in the great west found, instead, rest in that welter of graves adjoining Panama City, known as "Monkey Hill."

As the demand grew for more rapid hauling of the mail, the Pony Express came into being, and relays of fast horses ridden by wiry men of endurance and courage carried the precious mail bags across the deserts and mountains. Came then the railroad, following the well known trails across miles and miles of land which never promised and has never created one cent of revenue. The years brought increased speed and capacity for handling the volume of mail, together with passengers and freight, and it seemed that little more could be asked of the old trail.

The World War, however, developed the airplane to such a degree that it automatically took its place as an important feature of all exploration and military operations, and the close of the war found the government with many planes on hand with quantities of material for their operation and maintenance available. In less than two years plans were developed for the carrying of special delivery mail by airplane, and September, 1920, found new relay stations located on the old trail of the Indian, the trapper, the ox-team, and the "Iron Horse." Among the locations selected by the Air Mail Service was Rock Springs, the point where the Pony Express men of 1860 changed horses and transferred the fourteen pounds of mail from the cantle of one saddle to another, before dashing away to the next relay station.

Rock Springs was likewise the location of an early overland stage station. Here the Government, with a hangar and landing field, furnished by the public spirited citizens of Rock Springs, set up the terminal station of the Central Division of the Air Mail Service. Headquarters for the trans-continental air mail

service has been established at Omaha, Nebraska, and is under the direction of C. F. Egge, General Superintendent, reporting to the Postmaster General at Washington, D. C.

The hangar or sheltering building at the Rock Springs field is frame structure 90 feet by 100 feet over all ground dimensions, with a storage capacity for five mail planes. Normally there are four planes on hand at the station. Included also in the building is a motor room for the repair and storage of the many extra motors that must be available, a stock room for parts and tools, a wing repair shop, which brings to memory the sail lofts of earlier days, and an office. The radio station, of standard type and equipment, manned by two operators on alternate shifts, stands near the hangar. Similar stations are located at all terminal landing fields, and dispatching and other necessary communications are handled through this source.

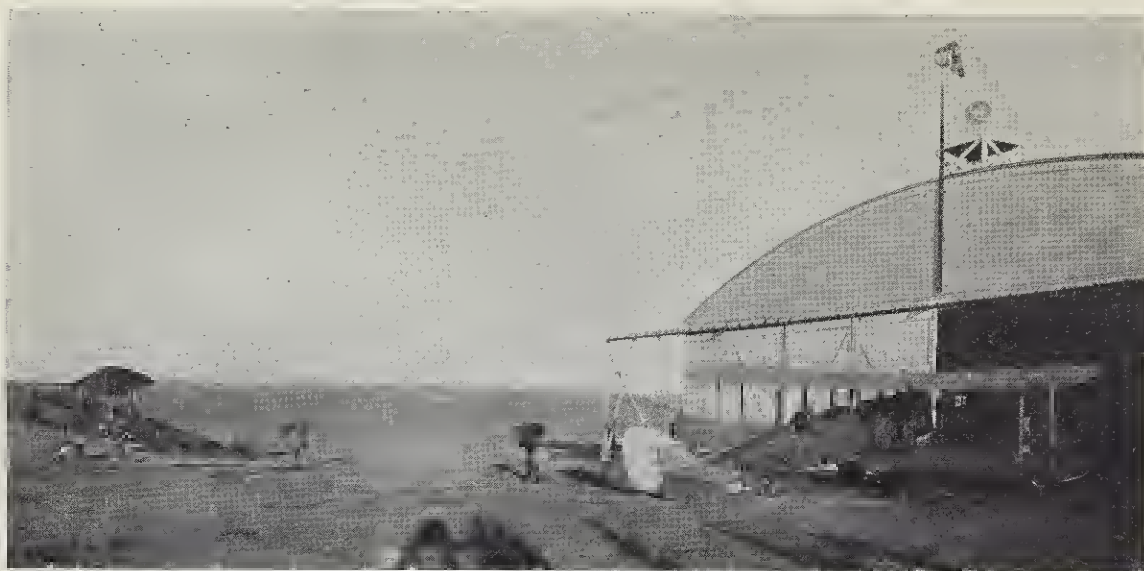
Over the air trail it may at any time be necessary to fly at night, and modern facilities have been provided to make safe the progress of the pilots and their "ships." At all terminal landing fields non-glare electric boundary lights are provided as a guide to landing a plane. At the Rock Springs field the lights, of 500 candle power each, are placed 150 feet apart around the landing area, and eight thousand feet of cable was trenchd in to connect the lights. In addition to the boundary lights the station maintains a 36-inch arc light, commonly known as a searchlight, of 500,000,000 candle power, used for illuminating the field. On White Mountain, 1,000 feet above the field and near Six Mile Canon, there is a revolving beacon light of 500,000 candle power, and at 25-mile intervals on the air trail there are similar lights with attendants on duty every night. It is readily understood that with the unfailing service demanded in all weathers, the pilots must be afforded every protection in the way of guidance and shelter that human ingenuity can devise. If a pilot is forced to land away from the emergency fields he may drop one or both of two flares carried in a recess in the bottom of the fuselage. These flares have a ten minute rating and will normally illuminate the surface for one-half of a mile. The planes also carry wing lights beneath the outer end of each wing. These lights are each of 250,000 candle power and are for use in taking off or making a landing, and are also used in signalling to the landing field and beacon light attendants.

On the afternoon of October 15th your editor went out to the field to witness the transfer of the east-bound mail, which is scheduled to arrive at 4:45 P. M. At this hour the western sun was slipping to rest be-



Western Terminal Station, Central Division of the Air Mail Service, Rock Springs, Wyo.  
Hangar and Radio Towers in Center, with 500,000,000 Candle Power Arc Light at Right.





Transferring the Mail From Plane Just in From Salt Lake to Plane Ready to Depart for Cheyenne. Pilot H. A. Chandler Will Soon Depart on His Routine Flight and His Little Daughter in Cheyenne Will Wait for the Sound of His Engine and Call to Her Mother "Here Comes Daddy."

hind the 1,400 foot escarpment that marks the southern boundary of the field, on the upper rim of which a mail plane hung up in a perilous position for some days after crashing into the side of the mountain in a blizzard two winters ago. With hands shading eyes, we gazed across the mountain rim, our vigil rewarded by the sight of "ship" 325, driven by Pilot H. G. Boonstra, who in a moment more was slipping down in a half nose-dive into the valley where the landing field is located, skimming the ground with the grace of a swallow, to taxi up to within fifty feet of the open hangar doors. In a moment Boonstra was out and upon the ground and the work of transferring the mail to

"ship" 355 and Pilot H. A. Chandler was on.

As Pilot Boonstra greeted us memory took us back to two happenings now past. One hundred and five miles to the north of Rock Springs lies the isolated town of Pinedale, in the winter months cut off from the outside world. When a rancher in the vicinity lay at the point of death with no medical aid at hand, a message brought a mail plane carrying a surgeon. Such co-operation is not forgotten, and the personnel of the service along the old trail has the gratitude and hearty assistance of all. Boonstra was the pilot that carried Dr. E. S. Lauzer to Pinedale from Rock Springs, and when he was later reported lost while on



Part of the Personnel of the Western Terminal Station of the Central Division, Air Mail Service, Rock Springs, Wyo.

Left to Right:  
C. F. Krebs, Field Manager.  
Hugh Barker, Pilot Salt Lake.  
H. G. Boonstra, Pilot Cheyenne.

H. A. Chaudler, Pilot Cheyenne.  
W. A. Simonson, Radio Operator.  
L. C. Frederick, Mechanic.  
E. V. Hugunin, Mechanic.  
William Wunderlich, Chief Mechanic.

M. W. Sedlacek, Mechanic.  
H. E. Razor, Mechanic.  
Louis Notar, Mechanic.  
R. J. Sedlacek, Mechanic.



Pilot H. A. Chandler just before taking off for Cheyenne with the transcontinental mail. In the foreground will be seen "Bill" with his glass-eyed Pinto, five gallon hat, chaps, lariat and Colts six-shooter; the type of courageous, hard-riding man who rode for the Pony Express in the days of 1860.

his regular run out of Cokeville, the country turned out to a man in search until the missing pilot was located.

A final word about the personnel of the Rock Springs station. Field Manager C. F. Krebs of Minnesota gained his experience with the American Expeditionary Force in France, sustaining wounds in the service of our country. The other members of the station group have come largely from the armed forces, and like Field Manager Krebs, are unassuming young fellows with a high degree of ability and patriotism, giving of their best, and that with unquestionable cheerfulness and courtesy.

That the Air Mail Service is now a reality and on a sound financial basis is evidenced by the fact that the planes averaged 300 pounds each of mail carried per trip. On Sunday, October 12th, 1,130 pounds of mail cleared east and west from the Rock Springs station. From July to September a monthly average of 20,000 pounds of mail was cleared.

Total elapsed time in transmission of mail from coast to coast is about fifty-five to sixty hours. In July sixty-two trips were made across the continent, of which forty-six were completed on the day scheduled, thirteen completed on the next morning, and three on the next afternoon. When it is remembered

that the rail time on the transcontinental run is ninety hours, subject to delays, the need for the air trail and the plane operation can be better appreciated.

As the western shadows fell across the field, "Bill," of our picture, with eyes "front," sitting rigid on his pony, cast a half questioning look at the outbound "ship" with its new type of rider—swifter? yes,—but no more courageous than they who rode across the plains in the sixties. The keen faced, cheery voiced pilot waved a goodbye to all, climbed into the cockpit, a couple of the quick, happy souled mechanics seized the propellor blade, gave it a spin, snapping out "contact," and, with a whirr like a million wings, the "355" moved across the field in the path taken by the incoming "325" a few moments before; at 500 yards it rose from the ground, climbed 1,000 feet and with wings banked it swept around in a graceful ellipse until facing the east it passed above and to the left of the hangar, while Pilot Chandler waved us a last goodbye and the trip to Cheyenne was on.

#### FOOT PRINTS IN THE COALS OF TIME

By J. D. Carr

Thousands of years ago, during the Cretaceous Period, the vicinity of Superior, Wyoming, was inhabited by the three-toed, or Ornithopoda group of Dinosaurs. As proof of this they left their tracks in the roof strata of "D" Mine.

The tracks are similar to those of a very large bird, and are very plain. They show the foot prints of both the young and the older animals. Some of the tracks are about 12 inches in diameter, while others are about 24 to 30 inches in diameter.

The foot prints may be seen in several places in the mine, and a great many more would be uncovered were it not for the top coal, which has been left as protection for the roof. In one place among the tracks is an imprint of a large Ape showing the toes very plainly.

A few weeks ago one of the machine men found a large fossil tree stump, and in the cavity from which this fossil fell, I found a large quantity of perfect charcoal. I secured several samples showing charcoal on one side and coal on the other with no cleavage lines between the two. Just a gradual transition from Charcoal to Coal.



Just to show that he bore the Air Mail Pilot no ill will "Bill" Shook Pilot Chandler's hand just before the take-off.



## THE PRIZE GARDEN CONTEST

We are printing below the two Prize Garden Contest stories promised last month, together with pictures of the best flower garden, the

best vegetable garden and the best kept yard, Superior, and the best garden, Cumberland, last month's issue containing a picture of the neatest yard at Cumberland.

### THE ROOF GARDENS OF SUPERIOR

By G. N. Green

Just two miles east of Superior stand the Leucite hills. These three or four peaks tower a few hundred feet above the canyon in which is nestled the town of Superior.

So often people speak of Superior as being on the top of the world because the Leucite hills mark the Continental Divide in this section of Wyoming. Therefore a garden grown in this altitude and so very near the point where waters from the same local shower may flow either into the Atlantic or the Pacific, may easily be called a "roof garden."

There are gardens in Superior, beautiful gardens

Best Kept Yard, Superior; Mrs. Fred Wall



that have caught the Master's sunshine and have accepted graciously the artificial watering system that has been supplied by hose; gardens of flowering plants that give subtle wafts of perfume and that present a sight that would even delight fairies because of the gorgeous hues of red, violet, yellow and green; gardens that seem bursting with pride at the immense size of the best tubers that lie hiding under the rich brown soil, with cabbages that are heading as if their hearts were treasures of gold instead of a collection of vitamins that give iron, energy and sturdiness to the human body. There are many of these gardens, so many that the committee selected by Mr. Holen, our worthy Superintendent, found it a hard matter to distinguish just which garden was the best.

The committee, G. N. Green, Supt. of Schools, Miss Helen Cahill, the School Nurse, and Mrs. Andrew Wilson, a representative citizen of our community, went out in Mr. Holen's car on the morning of August 21st and visited each home in Superior, observing carefully the sanitary condition of the yard about the house, and if there was a garden, looked carefully at it.

They do not hesitate to state that they found the town in an unusually clean condition. This is indeed complimentary, since no notice had been given of the inspection that was to be held. Among the clean yards

that the Committee would like to mention here are those about the homes of Ned Hanking, William Farrell, John Dolgas, William Overy, William Matthew, Joe Ollivier, John Tomcich, and John Gornik. The cleanest yard had a small border of purple cosmos that made the committee unconsciously quote the expression made famous in song by Edgar A. Gnest, "It Takes a Heap O'Livin' In a House to Make It Home." This was the home of Fred Wall. Accompanying this article is a picture of Mrs. Wall, the good mother of the house, and the tiniest tot of the eight children that dwell therein.

Among the beautiful flower gardens that were worthy of special mention the committee listed the flower garden of William Farrell, John Gornik, Mary

Gornik, and Gorgas Giovinos. Among the vegetable gardens that they listed were those of Joe Ollivier, Ellis Taylor, John Tomcich, George Rodivisky and Marco Knezovitch. Among the flower gardens the committee decided that Miss Mary Gornik, a sophomore in Superior High School, had the most beautiful.

It is hoped that more gar-



Best Flower Garden, Superior; Miss Mary Gornik

dens will be planted in Superior next season. Not only does a garden furnish flowers and vegetables for the community but there is a sermon in a garden. Especially can a garden bring a message to us who live up here on the western edge of the Red Desert and on the Roof of America.

### GARDENS AND YARDS IN CUMBERLAND

By Lyman Fearn

It was my pleasure to be appointed as one of a committee to inspect the gardens and lawns in Cumberland in order to determine the winners of the annual prizes offered by The Union Pacific Coal Company.

Nature has rather frowned upon gardening efforts this season. Frosts have been frequent, but in spite of this handicap, we found many very nice gardens and several lawns that are a credit to the community. In the gardens were many varieties of vegetables and some were even successful in raising corn, which is so

hard to raise in this high altitude. In other yards most of the efforts had been devoted to flowers and we found a profusion of the hardier annuals. We also found a good many of the trees planted a few years ago in a flourishing condition.

In the early days, the miners in Almy made gardens. They looked upon them as a source of income, but with the coming of better wages and automobiles they have broken away to a greater or less extent from the gardening habit. This is a mistake, as work has been irregular this summer and if some of the leisure time

had been spent gardening it would greatly reduce the family budget as well as bring the pleasure one derives from watching things grow.

The Union Pacific Coal Company is greatly interested in the welfare of its employees, and offers all the assistance it can in order to encourage employees to make their home surroundings better. I believe we, the employees, do not appreciate the fact as we should or we would have more gardens and lawns than we now have.

Best Vegetable Garden, Cumberland; C. B. Wilde



Best Vegetable Garden, Superior; Ellis Taylor

#### COAL OR WATER—WHICH?

##### WHAT IT TAKES TO GENERATE ELECTRICITY

The Public Service Electric Power Company of New Jersey is now building an immense power plant at South Kearny, New Jersey, the initial half of this plant now in operation and generating 205,100 K.W. capacity equal to 275,000 theoretical horse power.

The turbo-generator units used are General Electric 39,200 K.V.A. and Westinghouse 43,750 K.V.A. capacity. Steam is used at a boiler pressure of 325 pounds per square in., with 271 degrees of superheat, or a total steam temperature of 700 degrees Fahrenheit.

We very frequently hear the statements made that great economy of transportation could be made, and the cost of electric power correspondingly cheapened, by locating the modern large capacity power plants close to the coal mines supplying them fuel. Unfortunately, much as we would like to take even a portion of the ten million carloads of coal that the railroads annually move off their backs, the fact remains that fuel is not the greatest problem that confronts the electric engineer in the problem of locating a power plant, on the other hand common everyday water in sufficient quantities is the real problem.

When the South Kearny plant is completed it will require, when under full load, 800,000 gallons of water

per minute, the overwhelming portion of which is required for condensation purposes by the mammoth turbo-generators. Figures are at times quite intriguing, so let us make a few. To generate a kilowatt hour of electric energy in the new super-power electric plants about 17,500 British Thermal Units, expressed in fuel, are consumed, or about 1½ pounds of average good quality coal. If this plant when complete was run at capacity for 24 hours, it would require 7,200 tons of coal and 4,800,000 tons of water, or 666 tons of water for each ton of coal consumed.

If the above comparison of 1 unit of coal to 666 of water is not sufficiently impressive to bring out the definite necessity of a water supply, the fact that the electric power plants now serving Chicago and St. Louis use more water than all remaining users residing in those two cities and suburbs, tells the story. While we have plenty of coal in Wyoming, there is a proverbial scarcity of that other essential, aqua pura, H<sub>2</sub>O, or even any old kind of water.

#### Happy to Tell It

A celebrated singer was in a motor car accident one day. A paper, after recording the accident, added: "We are happy to state that he was able to appear the following evening in four pieces."

—Epworth Herald.



# Engineers' Department

## A BRIEF OUTLINE OF EVENTS LEADING TO THE DISCOVERY OF AN AMPLE SUPPLY OF GOOD DOMESTIC WATER AT RELIANCE, WYOMING

C. E. Swann

A very important factor in determining the location of a townsite for a mining camp, also the location of the mine opening, in the Rock Springs district is knowing where an abundant supply of good domestic water can be secured.

When Reliance No. 1 Mine was opened it was not definitely known that an ample supply of good domestic water was available in the immediate neighborhood, but the mine and townsite were so situated that water could be hauled in Railroad tank cars without the cost being prohibitive, and this method could be used until such time as a suitable water supply was discovered, as by drilling or some other method. Several prospect water wells were drilled west of the townsite and considerable water was discovered, and it is from these water strata that the present water supply for the camp of Reliance is secured.

The present Reliance water supply has never been entirely satisfactory and has continually been the subject of complaint due to its unhealthful effect on some persons, and at best it must be admitted that this is not a desirable permanent water supply due to its mineral content.

Since the time these wells were drilled at Reliance, a great many diamond drill holes have been sunk to determine the extent of the coal measures, and some of these have gone to considerable depth. In addition a number of prospect water wells have been drilled at different geological horizons above and below the Rock Springs coal seams which are being worked, so that we have a very good idea where to look for water bearing strata which produce water in sufficient quantity to pay to test the sands. It has been fairly well determined that any sandrock producing water, in any volume, below the coal beds being worked in the Rock Springs district is almost sure to be strongly mineralized or show a strong sulphur content.

The sandrocks overlying No. 5 Seam are of a porous nature, but the majority of the beds are highly mineralized and unfit for the percolation of domestic water, but it was suspected that if a good clean white sandstone strata of sufficient thickness to warrant drilling same could be located it might produce an ample supply of good domestic water.

The Company's desire to better living conditions at the outside camps crystallized in the fall of 1921 into a definite program for locating a supply of good domestic water. Prof. Boyle, Geologist for the Union Pacific System, was asked to make a detailed study of the water bearing rocks in the vicinity of Reliance and Winton. After Prof. Boyle's report was completed a drilling program was laid out and drilling was started during the summer of 1922 about three quarters of a mile west of Reliance No. 2 camp. A sand known as the Murray Noble was prospected, and it contained good domestic water, but in such small quantity as not to be worth further prospecting. In a well drilled a few hundred feet east of the Murray Noble sand, in a lower measure geologically, a good water sandrock was discovered at approximately 115 feet from the surface, which produced 140 gal. per minute during a two weeks test.

It might be of interest to state that in prospecting for water in this field it is essential to analyze the water produced in each water bearing stratum as it is found, and if same is not satisfactory it must be cased off from the well before drilling further, so it can be seen this process makes drilling slow and expensive.

It was decided that the sandrock found in the east well offered good inducements for further prospecting, and a series of four wells 250 feet apart located along the strike of the measures were drilled, and three of these are very good, while the fourth can undoubtedly be made good by inserting a packer in the well to properly seal off bad water coming from the upper sand.

Some geologists claim that this water comes from the Wind River range of mountains, and if this theory is proven correct these wells should be continuous producers of great value to Rock Springs and vicinity.

It has now been definitely decided to develop these wells and all material has been placed on order to construct a pumping plant at the wells, lay a new six-inch main to connect with present Reliance water system near No. 2 camp, also to lay an eight-inch line from the wells to a Railroad tank which is to be constructed at Reliance Junction, and in case the supply proves sufficient this line may eventually be carried to the town of Rock Springs, to augment the present limited supply.

## AN EMINENT ELECTRICAL SCIENTIST

D. C. McKeenan

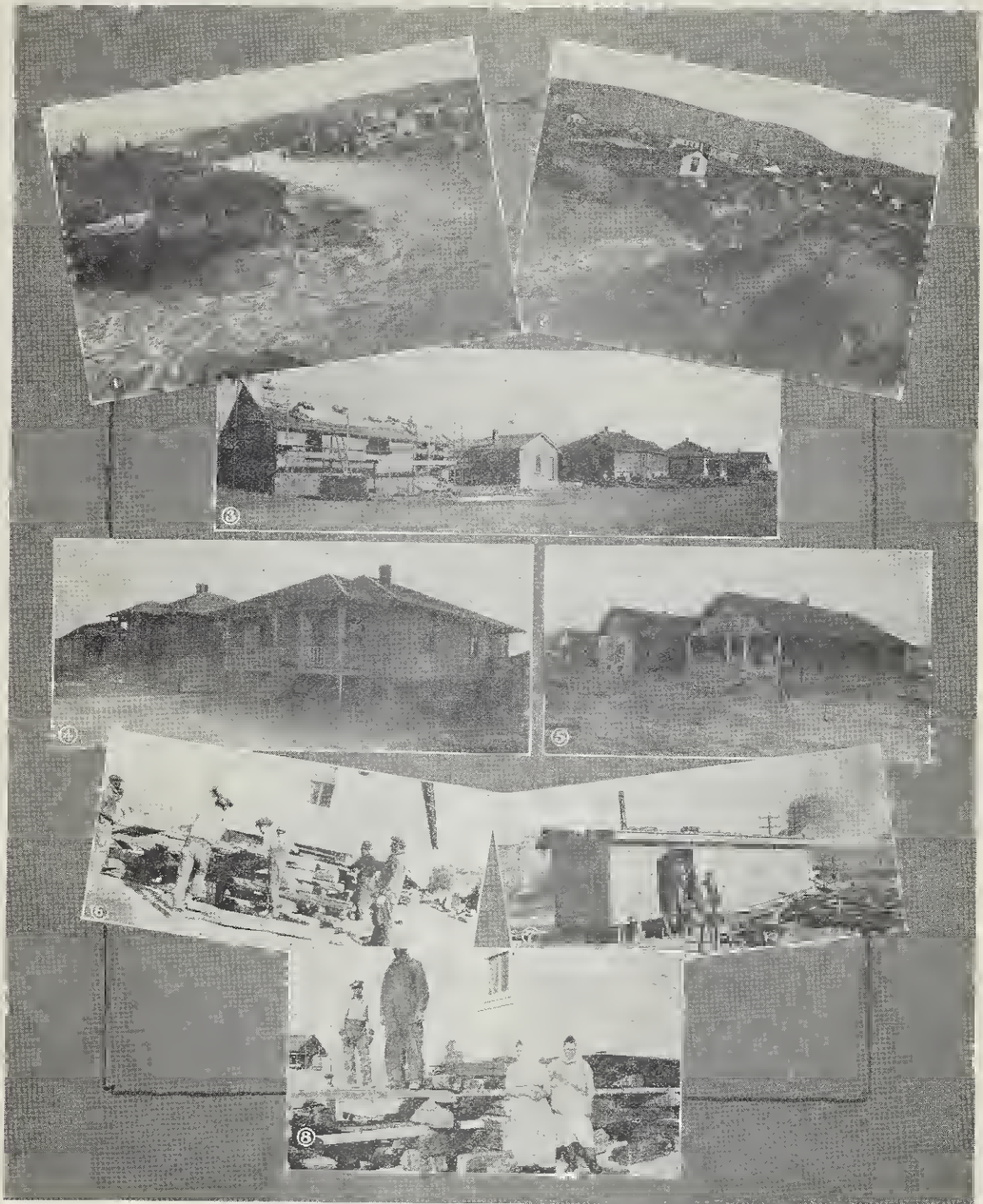
No page of human history is so instructive and significant as the record of those early influences which develop the character and direct the lives of eminent men. Periodically the world seems fitted for the announcement of new discoveries and inventions that are necessary to its progress.

In 1752 Benjamin Franklin showed that lightning and electricity were the same by his famous kite experiment. From the knowledge of electricity that we have today, the matter of flying a kite into clouds charged with an enormous amount of electricity would be considered a dangerous experiment, especially if the kite string should become wet from rain and serve as a conductor of electricity from the clouds to the earth.

Intent upon proving what electricity was and to study its distribution throughout nature led Franklin to try the kite experiment. He used the words positive and negative to illustrate the condition of a body containing more or less than its normal quantity, and these are the expressions in general use today in speaking of different electrical conditions.

To digress for the moment from my subject I might mention that kites were used as toys by the early Chinese and Japanese and that they formed them into grotesque shapes of birds and animals all in varied colors. As early as 1749 they were used for scientific purposes, such as, for determining cloud temperature. Franklin's kite consisted of a cross frame-work made of two light strips of cedar and over this was stretched a silk handkerchief tied to the four extremities. A sharp pointed wire extended a foot above the top of the upright stick of the cross. A string was attached to the kite and at the end next to the hand was tied a silk ribbon. At the junction of the string and the ribbon was attached a key.

(Continued on page 21)



#### THE EXODUS FROM BITTER CREEK

1. Bitter Creek in flood, April 7, 1924.
2. Bitter Creek at its worst—during the dry season.
3. Left to right—New homes of Frank Kukale, Alex Yelonchan, John Kudar, Blaz Bernard, Joe Porenta.
4. Left to right—New homes of Matt Klemene, Mrs. Mary Dolinar and Mrs. Julia Russold.
5. Left to right—New homes of Cyril Yenke, John Omeve and Pete Redjak.
6. Everybody helps move the Pete Redjak house to its new location in Lowell Addition.
7. "Lone Star Cottage," the remodeled home of Rudolph Kucheli.
8. "We can't houseclean until its moved—but then, Oh my!"



**"IT CAN'T BE DONE—BUT THERE IT IS"  
—We ALL MOVE**

"Comme c'ete les Americaine!" One of the stories members of the A. E. F. enjoyed telling while they were in France centers around the building of the huge Recreation Hall at Tours. After the Armistice Tours was made a demobilization centre. Thousands of tired, homesick men were there, waiting for orders—orders home they hoped. But orders were slow in coming; rumors about movements were many and contradictory; mail was uncertain; mud was mud and grew, with the growth of the army, more muddy. Recreation facilities were hopelessly inadequate. Everybody was restless and unhappy. The Tours situation threatened to become an Army scandal. Then General Pershing gave orders that educational features were to be started, that an adequate recreation hall be built at once. An adequate recreation hall for this Army! The French people of Tours said it would be a task of months. But the Engineers attacked the job, used several night and day shifts and in two days a tremendous hall was ready for occupation—and the French folk threw up their hands and said: "comme c'ete les Americaine."

But you don't need to go to the Headquarters of the U. S. Army Engineers to find an example of their slogan—"it can't be done—but there it is"—because right here in Rock Springs we have a rapidly growing colony of homes, homes with concrete foundations, with wash rooms, furnace rooms and vegetable bins; with electric lights and modern plumbing, homes owned by the builders; homes moved from the creek bed of Bitter Creek up to the newly opened Lowell Addition; homes that have been moved in sections and homes moved in a piece; homes that have been renovated and rebuilt so as to be hardly recognizable; homes that we are proud of; homes that everybody, the women, the neighbors, the kiddies—everybody—have helped to build. Whole forty of them! And more to come! There are the Klemcuc, Dolinar, Rnsold, Yugovic, Poronta, Bernard, Kudar, Yelouchan and Cukale homes in Block I; the Yenke, Popp, Zaversnik, Zupene, Redjak, Zelaznik, Yenke, Omeye, Peter Redjak and Toucher homes in Block III; the Boznar, Kudar, Povae and Pernick homes in Block IV; the Buh, Kuhely, Novak, M. Yenke and Keuljac homes in Block V and the Kaminski, Chokie, Potoenik, Pintar and Luzan homes in Block IX.

Never before in the history of Rock Springs have there been so many houses under construction at once, such an exodus of the sons and daughters of the Union Pacific Coal Company family onto "higher ground," into new homes which belong to themselves.

Years ago when Rock Springs was a tiny mining town many of us did what has been done before in a new and cold country—we built homes in the Creek bed, using the bank of the creek for the back of our houses or we built right on the bank, using the creek bed for a garden or chicken run or to keep a cow in. When the Creek was dry it looked like so much found ground.

But in April of this year Bitter Creek flooded. It had flooded before in 1905. We had not looked for a recurrence of high water, but in April came the worst flood we have ever had. Scores of families had to move out and live with relatives and friends, houses were undermined by the rush of water so as to be in danger of falling in; garden and kitchen utensils were carried away in the swirling water; gardens themselves were washed out and household furniture was ruined. In ten days, when the water receded, we found our homes water-logged, filled with mud and unfit for habitation.

Then the new Lowell Addition was opened. Forty families who had lived on the creek bank or in the creek bed, bought lots—and now forty new or renovated homes are being built!

**CUMBERLAND HAS ORGANIZED A BAND**

EEEE! EEEE! Ummm-Ummm-Ummm! Drumm-Drumm-Drumm! Sounds! Sounds! Sounds! And the casual afternoon stroller wonders what is happening in



U. B. Bovero, Band Master and organizer of new Band at Cumberland

Cumberland, almost decides that she is living in the "long, long ago" when all good fairy stories start and that Cumberland is the scene of "The Palace that was raised by Music," begins to look for the "huge crack in the ground" from which the Musical Palace of her fairy story days could be raised—and she wishes that all the sounds could be brought together just to see if that "one chord of supreme beauty" would again bring a fairy story result. But her companion chases away the imaginings and reminds her that this is not Ireland by telling about Cumberland's newly organized Band and Band Class of forty-five members. And again reality is better than her best

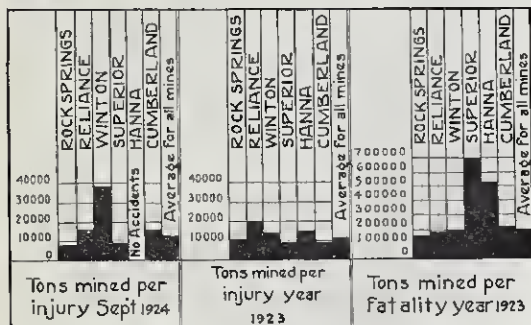
imaginings. The Cumberland Band is organized under the Leadership of U. B. Bovero, teacher and former director of the Ogden Band. Here is the line-up:

Louie Bovero, Piccolo.  
Tommy Dodds, "E" Clarinet.  
Tony Coletti, "B" Clarinet.  
Luigi Angeli, "B" Clarinet.  
Andrew Peternall, Clarinet.  
William Martin, Clarinet.  
Luigi Birleffi, Clarinet.  
Eph Blacker, Clarinet.  
Joe Kragovich, Clarinet.  
Andrew Batoui, Clarinet.  
Pete Galassi, Clarinet.  
Harry Paloukos, Clarinet.  
Jennie Bovero, Cornet.  
Domnick Martin, Cornet.  
Americo Birleffi, Cornet.  
Ben Williams, Cornet.  
Fred Gallassi, Cornet.  
Howard Johnson, Cornet.  
Howard Williams, Saxophone.  
Dorothy Boam, Saxophone.  
Guido Birleffi, Saxophone.  
Richard Dexter, Jr., Saxophone.  
Lawrence Williams, Saxophone.  
R. B. Ballantyne, Saxophone.  
Willard Ballantyne, Saxophone.  
Howard Bartley, Saxophone.  
Clem McLean, Saxophone.  
Earl Welsh, Saxophone.  
Jim Kellas, French Horn.  
Mitchell Boam, French Horn.  
Gino Birleffi, French Horn.  
Joe Coletti, French Horn.  
Milton Evans, French Horn.  
George Blacker, Jr., French Horn.  
Walter Johnson, Trombone.  
August Bakka, Trombone.  
Tullo Stauga, Trombone.  
James Reese, Trombone.  
Frank Morocki, Trombone.  
Enrico Berti, Baritone.  
Joe Thompson, Bass.  
John Dona, Bass.  
Carlo Bovero, Drums.



# Make It + Safe

W.P.M.



## OUR ACCIDENT RECORD

In the last issue of the magazine there appeared a picture titled, "Don't Neglect Small Accidents." The intent of this little picture was to attempt to bring forth the necessity of prompt medical attention for even the slightest of cuts and bruises.

The fact has been brought most forcibly home by the month's casualty record. During the past month two men have lost the greater part of the month from blood-poisoning, both resulting from neglecting to attend slight cuts, and a third man died from blood-poisoning twenty days after receiving a slight cut on his finger.

J. W. Stubbs, slope man at No. 3 Winton, while working at his usual duties, in some manner caught his hand between rail and car, lacerating his finger and fracturing one of the smaller bones. Little was thought of it, and, after having it dressed, he returned to his work the second day following. A few days later blood poisoning had developed and the spread of this dreaded disease had assumed such proportions that medical skill was of no avail.

In the two first mentioned cases, both men continued working, neither reporting for medical treatment until the infection had assumed serious proportions. Much time and money were unnecessarily lost. Once more we must say—DON'T NEGLECT SMALL ACCIDENTS.

With the exception of this one fatality our record for September shows a very material increase over records of the preceding months. During September 320,832 tons were produced with a total of twenty-four accidents, or one accident for each 13,368 tons.

To Hanna must be given the banner place for the present month. Hanna produced 52,910 tons without an accident. When we consider the steep pitches, the unusual height of coal and the many other adverse conditions under which men must work, this is a most enviable record and brings to our minds most vividly what can be done when every one gets behind to

MAKE IT SAFE.

## LIVE WIRES

Because a wire has fallen is no sign that it is dead. Many a wire that was down has whipped a man who was standing.

The man who picks up a fallen wire must have the utmost faith in Providence, and regard himself as having lived a righteous life.

Live wires fight hardest when down.

—From Flash.

## REPORT OF SAFETY COMMITTEE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL MINING INSTITUTE

For several years the coal industry in the states of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming has felt the need of a uniform safety code for mining operations.

With a view to securing such a code, a committee was appointed at the 1923 meeting of the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute to secure available data and draft report, subject to the approval of the Institute. This committee consisted of prominent operating officials, engineers of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and State Mine Inspectors in the above states.

After eighteen months of deliberation, the committee submitted their report, which was unanimously approved by the Institute at the session held in Rock Springs last summer. Representing, as it does, the opinion of many of the foremost men of the industry in the west, we feel it worthy of the serious consideration of every person engaged in coal mining, and therefore take this opportunity to publish the complete report in this magazine.

### The Report

1. While electricity has been the igniting agency in but a small percentage of our past explosions, it constitutes an evergrowing menace, and it is probable that at least 25 per cent of present-day explosions are due to electric ignitions. Electric arcs are particularly dangerous in connection with fine, dry coal dust in suspension in the air. All electric lines should be properly constructed and supported. Sectional circuit breakers should be installed every 2,000 feet.

2. No electric equipment should be placed underground except that of permissible types, where such are available, there now being permissible coal cutting machines, permissible electric drills, permissible electric lamps, permissible storage battery locomotives, etc. Wherever permissible equipment is installed, a definite and complete system of inspection should be instituted, to insure equipment remaining in a permissible condition.

3. All possible precautions should be taken against occurrence of electric arcs in coal mines whether gaseous or non-gaseous; two recent coal mine explosions occurred from electric arcs into dust on main intake air course and methane had practically no part in the resultant explosions, which resulted in over 200 deaths.

4. Accidents from trolley wires are increasing. Many of these accidents occur from timbermen and others working around live wires. Whenever it is necessary to do so, these wires ought to be protected by two strips of wood, old hose, or canvas securely clamped to the wire in the vicinity of where men are working. Accidents frequently happen also from men coming in contact with a live wire with the neck or back of the head while making repairs in the vicinity of these wires. To prevent this, a piece of rubber or other non-conducting material should be fastened to the cap and extend to the shoulders to prevent the upper part of the body coming in contact with a live



wire; the part spoken of to be detachable and worn only when engaged in the hazardous occupation mentioned.

5. Ignition of methane is the cause of the start of probably 75 per cent of the coal mine explosions of the United States, yet only in rare instances is there a widespread disaster in which methane furnishes all of the fuel. All mines showing gas in any quantities should be termed gaseous mines, and approved Electric Safety Lamps used.

6. Open lights have been the igniting cause of well over 50 per cent of our explosions; methane generally being the fuel, though under certain conditions coal dust can be ignited by flame of a carbide lamp. Gaseous mines should be equipped with approved types of electric cap lamps.

7. Flame safety lamps, chiefly in the hands of fire bosses or safety men, have caused several explosions with heavy loss of life; usually the lamps have been wrongly assembled or have been otherwise misused. Before lamps are given out they should be carefully inspected by a competent man. All lamps should bear the approval of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and should be magnetically locked before being issued.

8. Mine fires have been the source of several explosions usually through interruption of reversal of ventilation and passage of methane into the fire region. Open lights should never be used in fighting mine fires.

9. Since methane furnishes the start of most of our explosions, all available precaution should be taken against accumulations of methane, a few being mentioned herewith: Every mine should have mechanical ventilation, and if the mine is distinctly gaseous and employs any considerable number of men, it should have two fans or at least two distinct sources of power for fan; mine fans should be operated 24 hours each day, especially if gas is "made"; stoppings should be of tight construction and of durable material; where faces "make" gas, line brattices should be used from last crosscut to the face; every mine of any considerable size should have more than one air split, each split should be absolutely separate from other splits, and each should have adequate volume of air to supply enough circulation at faces to remove methane as it is emitted; ventilation should be arranged to have very few doors and the doors necessary should be in pairs with air lock between, should be solid, tight, equipped to close automatically, and all persons made to understand that doors must be kept closed as much as possible; where possible, workings should be in panels such that fire or explosion in the panel may possibly be confined to the panel; ventilation should be under direct supervision of some live-wire, up-to-the-minute man, preferably with fair education and some technical training, and with considerable underground experience. The driving of cross cuts in either entry or rooms, should be given the preference over the driving of either rooms or entries.

10. All ventilating fans should be equipped with pressure-recording gauges and mine foremen should examine same to determine if ventilation conditions are normal before allowing men to enter the mine.

11. While dust alone furnishes the starting material for probably less than 20 per cent of our coal mine explosions, on the other hand it furnishes the propagating fuel for nearly all of our present day widespread explosions and is probably responsible for much more than two-thirds of the loss of life.

12. Coal dust seems to be explosive in proportion to dryness and fineness and in proportion to the relation of volatile matter to volatile matter plus fixed carbon, the higher this quantity, the more dangerous the dust. Anthracite dust seems to be practically non-explosive, while bituminous or lignitic dust may explode even when moisture or ash is above 25 per cent and may propagate any explosion when incombustible

## THE UNION PACIFIC AND WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANIES KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES

The "Peoples Journal," published in Fifeshire, Scotland, in its issue of September 14th last, refers to Safety First Committees in the following language:

"Both, Mr. Potter, President of the Fife Miners Association, and Mr. C. C. Reid, the most outstanding representatives of the coal industry in Fife, have made public statements inviting co-operation with regard to safety matters in the Fife mines. Negotiations have been entered into between the Miners' Union and the Fife Coal Company with the view of securing practical co-operation and establishing Safety First Committees at each colliery or group of collieries. Such a step is long overdue, and results will be eagerly followed by well-wishers of the industry."

For some time the mines in Washington have maintained a joint committee to make safety measure recommendations, and recently The Union Pacific Coal Company proposed a thorough quarterly examination of its mines by a committee of three, consisting of a miner who is in active underground service in the certain mine, selected by and paid by the Mine Workers, a second mine worker, selected by the mine superintendent and paid by the company, the Safety Engineer or his representative acting as the third committee member.

The safety of the mine workers is the responsibility of each and every man connected with the mine, and good results must follow this movement.

## ELECTRIC LAMP TAKES PLACE OF OLD TORCH

The picturesque flaming cap torch that for generations Pennsylvania miners carried, to cast a romantic glow over the coal regions, is disappearing rapidly. In its place has come the electric lamp.

In 1911 approximately 45,000 flame lamps and no electric lamps were used in the Pennsylvania bituminous mines, according to figures compiled by the United States Bureau of Mines. In 1918 the number of flame lamps had decreased to 17,000 and the electric lamps totalled nearly 48,000. Today it is estimated there are 200,000 electric cap lamps in service.

In Great Britain during the same years the total of 723,934 flame lamps decreased to 590,185, and the electric lamps gained rapidly from 4,298 to 156,521. No later reliable figures are at hand.

—From the Denver Post of October 19, 1924.



Our Cumberland No. 2 Team just after winning first place at State First Aid Meet.

Captain Lyman Fearn, T. H. Robinson, Jr., F. H. Buchanan, Charles Clark, D. B. Ballantyne and Tom Gibson.

## THE CASUALTY LIST

Here are a few of the September "dids" from which let's try to evolve the November "don'ts."

Miner	While taking an empty car through slant into back entry, in putting sprag into wheel, bruised finger on a timber lying close to track.
Miner	Was loading a car. Piece of loose rock on low side of the entry fell knocking out four props and striking him, causing a compound fracture below the knee.
Loader	Pulling down loose top coal. A piece fell cutting him on head.
Outside Laborer	Was assisting machinist fixing broken shaker belt on tippie. Made a mis-step and fell to ground, bruising back and shoulders.
Driver	Was walking along entry behind horse. Trackmen were pulling down loose top coal and as driver passed a piece fell, causing a badly sprained and bruised ankle.
Loader	Was sitting in center of room sharpening drill. A piece of rock fell, lacerating head.
Inside Laborer	In stepping off plane to allow trip to pass stepped on a loose piece of rock. He slipped throwing foot under wheel. Badly mashed and lacerated toes.
Miner	Setting prop, which fell upon him injuring leg.
Machine man	Was walking up plane. Hoist started and rope flew to one side, striking him and injuring foot.
Miner	Was standing near face, waiting to sprag empty car that driver was bringing to him. The horse jumped to one side, derailing car and knocking out prop. Prop fell upon him bruising chest and back.
Loader	Was spragging a car and caught hand between car and sprag.
Machine man	Cut finger on a piece of wire on machine feed cable. Cut later became infected.
Miner	While replacing tools before quitting time in some manner stuck pick in leg.
Track layer	While sorting iron for suitable material for switches scratched hand. Did not report for treatment but continued work with sore hand. Infection later developed.

(Continued from page 17)

matter (ash plus moisture) is over 60 per cent. A slight amount of methane (1 per cent or over) in the air makes dust more explosive. Less than one pound of fine, dry, bituminous or lignitic dust per lineal foot of entry will propagate an explosion with violence. Dust larger than 20-mesh is thought not to enter into explosions but dust of about 100-mesh is dangerous and of 200-mesh or finer is decidedly dangerous. Much of the settled dust on rib ledges is finer than 300-mesh.

13. Prevention of formation of dust is effected to a certain extent by use of longwall instead of room and pillar mining; by use of more holes and less explosive per hole in blasting; by use of hydraulic cartridge or similar method in bringing down coal.

14. Wherever water is available sprinkling lines should be installed and machine cuttings thoroughly wet down. When practicable cutting machines should be equipped with water sprays on the intake side of cutter chain. This is the safest way known to render dust incombustible. When not possible to use water on cutter bars, it is essential that all machine cuttings are loaded out before shooting the working faces.

15. Strong ventilating currents may remove dangerous dust from working faces, though strong currents rarely are found at such places; on the other hand, strong currents of dry air tend to abstract moisture from coal, hence make the dust more dangerous, and dust is removed from moving cars by strong air currents and later on settled on mine surfaces, constituting a definite hazard. Where water is available, water sprays should be placed at convenient points so that loaded cars may be sprayed as they leave the branch entries.

16. Humidification of intake air by steam, etc., rarely adds moisture to mine dust but it does have the good effect of preventing dry intake air from abstracting moisture from mine dust, but the large investment involved to provide a sufficient volume of steam will probably prevent its general adoption.

17. Sprinkling of roadways with water car is not effective as it does not touch the very dry, fine, settled dust on timbers or rib ledges, this dust being the most dangerous found in mines. Sprinkling with car with water under pressure such that roof and ribs may be wet down can be made effective on roadways, and pressure can be obtained by the use of a small centrifugal pump, mounted on a truck adjacent to the water tank.

18. Sprinkling system where hose is used on all available workings to wash down roof, timbers and ribs and to wet the floor, doing this continuously and systematically with men engaged in doing nothing else and with water lines at or near coal faces with hose available to keep face region wet down, is, in our opinion, safe and effective.

19. Sprinkling system, as above described, can not be used on intake air courses where winters are cold, except where pre-heating is done, and can be used only at considerable expense for timbering, etc., where roof, rib or floor material are badly affected by water.

20. Rock dusting is preferred by many explosion experts to sprinkling as a preventive of explosions. The rock dust cools the flame and quenches it whether the explosion is one of dust or of methane. Moreover, if sufficient rock dust is present, it will prevent ignition of coal dust. Rock dusting is compulsory in certain classes of coal mines in Great Britain.

21. The rock dust should be 100-mesh or finer; should have little or no combustible matter; should have little or no free silica, as free silica is dangerous to health of those breathing it; should not absorb moisture, and should not tend to pack or harden on standing.

22. Rock dust should be placed on ribs, timbers, roof and floor of haulage and working places by hand or by machine, and rock dusting should be repeated when the percentage of incombustible in rib or road dust falls below the required amount to make the dust non-ignitable, this percentage generally being about 60 but may be as high as 75 to 80 if the coal dust is very fine or very high in volatile, or if there is one or more per cent of methane in the air. The rib and road dust should be sampled and analyzed when it is suspected coal dust percentage is getting high, and dust should be removed from the mine at intervals.

23. Rock dusting of ribs, roof and floor, as above described, should be supplemented by placing of rock dust barriers with intent to confine or limit an explosion which might get a start. These barriers should be placed in series at least half a dozen in each location, and should be made in accordance with recommendations contained in Bureau of Mines Bulletin 20, 26, 56 and 167. Improperly constructed barriers are useless, while well constructed and placed barriers have quickly stopped violent explosions.

24. Any mine having dangerous dust, or wishing to know whether it has dangerous dust, should get in touch with the United States Bureau of Mines through the Director, Bureau engineers having made detailed



study of coal dust problems. Particularly should any mine get into communication with the Bureau of Mines if contemplating installation of rock dusting.

25. It is our opinion that both rock dusting and sprinkling should be done, especially in mines having dangerous dust or both methane and dangerous dust. Sprinkling should be done in accordance with system previously described, but where water injures roof, ribs, or floor, or where water is not available, or where the workings are so cold that water freezes, rock dusting of ribs, roof and floor should be carried out, supplemented by placing of well constructed rock dust barriers at entrance of panels or to long entries. Even where sprinkling system only is used, the barriers should be placed, but they should be in series of six or more at each location and should be constructed and maintained in accordance with instructions in Bureau of Mines Bulletins.

26. Blown-out shots have caused at least one-third of the explosions in the coal mines of the United States, and in some coal mining regions having numerous explosions, blown-out shots cause at least two-thirds of the explosions. Shot firers should see that all shots are properly placed, and should have authority to reject all holes that in their judgment are misplaced. Your Committee would recommend the encouragement of a system of drilling, tamping and shooting of all holes by competent shot firers.

27. When practicable no shots should be fired when any men are in the mine, electrical shooting from the surface allowing this; at any event, no shots should be fired until all persons except designated shot firers have left the mine. It is recognized that this would mean decided change in the system of mining in many instances, yet many of our worst disasters have been caused by blasting and at least one-third of our explosions have been caused by blown-out shots or other troubles in connection with shot-firing.

28. Shooting off the solid should be abolished wherever possible.

29. Black powder should not be used in any mine where coal is undercut, overcut or sheared; black powder causes a large part of the explosions in our coal mines, and where the coal is undermined, overmined or sheared, permissible explosives can be used to good advantage and, if correctly used, will not cause explosions or fires. There are grades of permissible manufactured which give in many cases just as good results as black powder and at about the same cost.

30. Shot firers should be highly paid, experienced, conservative men, should have plenty of time to do their work well, should have thorough knowledge of explosives, of gas, of dust, and of electricity, and should be required to have a certificate of competency after passing an examination covering above subjects, this certificate expiring at least every five years and being renewable only upon passing another examination.

31. It is a well-established fact that about 60 per cent of all accidents in coal mines occur from falls of roof and coal at or in the proximity of the working face. There should be a closer inspection and patrol of working places to prevent accidents from falls of coal and rock.

32. Mine foremen, or someone who is in direct supervision, should see that timbers are set properly and that dangerous places are secured. Such places should not be left until the employe has been properly instructed how to take care of the condition, and the officials assured that it will be taken care of.

33. Many accidents are caused in mines on account of not enough clearance between the rib and track or between timber and track. On all main haulage ways there should be a space of at least 30 inches between the rib and track, or timber and track, and in all

rooms not less than two feet should be left between the track and upright timbers.

34. Each mine should adopt a definite system of timbering of haulage ways and working places, applicable to each particular mine or seam.

35. We find that many accidents are incurred from runaway cars out of rooms in mines where "wild eating", McGinty or snubbing ropes are in practice. This can be overcome by the panel method of working pitching veins, which eliminate the handling of cars by the miner on these grades.

36. Employes should wear heavy shoes with good stiff soles as many accidents happen on account of too light shoes being worn.

37. With the many head accidents occurring in mines, heavier caps should be worn; stiff fibre caps have been found to make excellent substitutes for the present caps worn by miners.

38. Mining machines should be used wherever possible as they have a tendency to decrease both major and minor accidents.

39. Safety signs calling attention to specific dangers should be posted in several languages at conspicuous places throughout the mine and kept in such condition that they may be easily read.

40. Underground stations, housing pumps, hoists, motor generator sets, transformers or similar equipment should be thoroughly fire proofed, using concrete, gunnite or similar method.

41. Responsibility for coal explosions rests upon the mine management in at least half of our explosions, this being due to defective or out-of-date equipment or practice, or to having mines in charge of incompetent men, or those who have become careless and negligent, or because of lack of proper supervision over the operation of the mine.

42. The fire boss should not be assigned any larger districts than he can properly cover in three hours without undue hurry, and the latter part of his shift should be confined to his inspection duties. Any official showing signs of carelessness in enforcing the State Mining Laws should have his certificate revoked.

43. Safety inspection of all mines should be made at least annually by competent outside mining men, preferably a safety engineer, and where feasible, this might be brought about by annual temporary exchange of inspectors between the companies operating in different coal fields in order to obtain benefit of interchange of ideas. We believe the suggestion regarding the exchange of inspectors to be practical and would recommend its general use.

44. Where local safety man is employed continuously, his reports should be made direct to highest officials of the company with a copy to local officials. Local safety man should preferably be a young, vigorous engineer of experience, able to explore all workings and capable of reading and interpreting up-to-date technical articles on coal mining.

45. All underground officials should be required to carry a copy of the State Mining Laws and to be familiar with its contents, and there should be posted in conspicuous places near every working mine, printed cards covering the provisions of the State Mining Laws concerning Mine Safety, and also giving definite instructions to all workers about mines as to safety practices.

## SUPERIOR HAS A BAND

Superior, not to be outdone by Cumberland, has organized a band and we are on the way toward a real band tournament. Some Fourth of July not remote we hope to hear all our combined bands crash out the National Anthem.



### THE "MAJOR"

G. B. Pryde.

The British Isles have given many citizens to America by naturalization, who have helped by their own good citizenship to mould and shape the destinies of their fellows so that they, too, might show a high regard for America, American ideals and institutions.

In nearly all cases, these Anglo Saxons have come from the common people, and like the Pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower to found a new Government where no class distinctions would exist, these later pilgrims have come here imbued with the spirit of liberty and equality. Of such is the subject of this sketch, who has had a wide and varied career. The many incidents of his life would fill a book, and an interesting one, but only a sketch can be given on account of the space limitations the Editor has imposed.

A. G. Griffiths, or "Major" Griffiths, as he is more familiarly known, came to Rock Springs in 1905, and after a residence of nearly twenty years he expresses the belief that this is the greatest country and form of government under the sun, and he desires to live the remainder of his days under this government among his Rock Springs friends.

For years he worked for The Union Pacific Coal Company as a miner in No. 1 and No. 10 Mines, and was also employed for some time as a miner at Hanna. During practically all of this time he has been closely identified with the United Mine Workers of America



A. G. Griffiths, former Grenadier Guardsman, veteran of the Soudan War in Egypt and the Boer War in Africa—Drum Major of the Rock Springs Band.

### A LOVED OLD TIMER GONE—EZRA L. EMERY.



Ezra L. Emery, Cumberland

times engaged in the motion picture and garage business. He became active in politics and was one of the first to early grasp the importance of good roads following the advent of the automobile. At a sacrifice to his business interests he was the first to pioneer and lay out an auto road along the Union Pacific from Cheyenne to Ogden. It was while engaged in this labor that he most deservedly won the sobriquet of "Good Roads Emery," a title that pictured him as the modern leader of what has since rounded out into the greatest stretch of transcontinental roadway in the country, the Lincoln Highway. As a surveyor and practical man, his maps of road itinerary were followed in most instances by those who followed in the work.

"Ezra L. Emery was 58 years of age and a native of Nebraska. In the winter of 1887 he was a carrier boy on the Omaha Bee, and in later life he recounted that the first paper he sold on his route was to the late D. O. Clark, then manager of the Union Pacific Coal Department. A friendship grew up between the practical man and the boy, who was later to spend over thirty years of his life in various departments of the great coal corporation and its subsidiaries. At various times he was engaged in the Auditing and Engineering Departments, and in the early 90's came to Rock Springs as Superintendent of the Green River Water Works, which position he relinquished to Mr. Bell, the present superintendent. At the time of his death he was weighman at the Reliance mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

"Mr. Emery was a man of lovable nature and was prone to rebuke any person who spoke ill of another. His great thought in life was to do a good deed, rather than to enter into condemnation of his fellowman. He was a man of brilliant mind, and this community is richer for having cultivated his acquaintanceship and shared in his progressive spirit."

in many official capacities. He is the present custodian of their Labor Temple, Rock Springs, and is particularly proud of one thing, while associated actively with the Mine Workers. He was instrumental in the installation of a Library in the Mine Workers building at Rock Springs which today numbers 1,600 volumes. Surely something to be proud of! And as an expression of their appreciation of his efforts, the



Mine Workers presented him with a gold watch suitably engraved.

During the recent war, he served Uncle Sam as an examiner at Rock Springs. He was also Chairman of the local Coal Production Committee, Chairman of a Community Labor Board and an organizer for the State Council of Defense. He also sold many liberty bonds among the miners, and for all of these activities he received recognition from our Government.

The Major's early life is full of interesting experiences as a brief resume will show. In 1875, he joined the Grenadier Guards, one of the most famous British regiments. He is proud of the fact that he drilled before General Grant at Chelsea Barracks, London, while the latter was on a visit to the British Isles. About this time he was selected as the right file leader of the second battalion of his regiment.

Early in 1882 he left the service and became a member of the Swansea police force. Later during this year he was called back to the Colors and served in the Soudan War against Kipling's "Fuzzy Wuzzy" and his brother Soudanese-Dervishers. He returned to his work with the police force at Swansea in 1885 and when it looked as if war was imminent with Russia, he again volunteered for service and was assigned as an orderly in the war office in London. In 1889, he joined the 3rd Welsh regiment and was later promoted to drum major. In 1899, during the South African War, he again volunteered for service and was sent to the scene of hostilities. While in camp in South Africa, he met J. P. Boyer, who was serving with the Canadian regiment, and the friendship with Mr. Boyer was renewed when Mr. Griffiths landed in Rock Springs, where Mr. Boyer had previously returned.

During his military career, he was famous as an amateur boxer, being known as the "Welsh King," having defeated several British and celebrities of that time.

Despite his many experiences, the Major is erect of figure and clear of eye and has a splendid physique. He has been the drum major of the Rock Springs band for many years, and it is the wish of his numerous friends that he may long be spared in this capacity. In his regimental leading of the band none can equal him swinging the baton. He states that in all his travels he has never seen so many pretty girls as Rock Springs can boast!

(Continued from page 15)

This is the men's day. When the mines are not working everybody builds or advises or digs or plans. The women do what they can. But they can't house-clean, can't entertain, and find it difficult to keep the children clean because there are so many deserted homesites in which to adventure.

But they can plan all sorts of changes they'd longed for; plan to change the kitchen around to the front and have the larger room for the dining room; plan to have an additional window in the kitchen—it was always too dark; plan, of joyous! a real wash room in the basement with modern plumbing, to do away with the usual washhouse at the back; plan a new dutch-blue kitchen and a rose bed room (the paper is all cracked off anyway with the moving), and plan a porch that will be a joy next summer.

The men's day, did we say? We made a mistake. It's the children's day. Here's Snsie who found her first doll, that has been lost for three years, right under the old door sill; here's Joe who never did have so good a chance to show how well he could hammer, and here's "our gang" who almost built a whole cottage, helped dig the basement, helped change the logs that rolled the old one up here, helped hammer the new boards so it looks new all over.

It's the children's day. Lots of adventures and a wonderful new home up near the School! And at Christmas when Santa comes they'll be near enough to the old sites for him to see where the new chimneys are.

The Magazine will publish monthly at least one short, inspiring poem. To each boy or girl under sixteen who obtains a certificate from their school teacher, certifying that they have committed to memory six of the poems published in 1924, a prize will be given.

## THE FLAG GOES BY!

Hats off!

Along the street there comes,  
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,  
A flash of colour beneath the sky:

Hats off!

The flag is passing by!

Blue and crimson and white it shines  
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines,

Hats off!

The colours before us fly;  
But more than the flag is passing by.

Sea-fights and land-fights, grim and great,  
Fought to make and save the State:  
Weary marches and sinking ships;  
Cheers of victory on dying lips;

Days of plenty and years of peace;  
March of a strong land's swift increase;  
Equal justice, right, and law,  
Stately honour and reverend awe;

Sign of a nation, great and strong  
Toward her people from foreign wrong;  
Pride and glory and honour,—all  
Live in the colours to stand or fall.

Hats off!

Along the street there comes  
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums;  
And loyal hearts are beating high:

Hats off!

The flag is passing by!

—By Henry Holcomb Bennett.

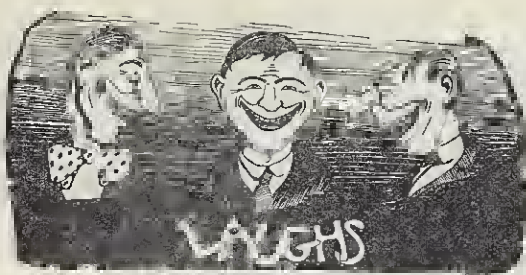
Mary E. Burt, in her well known collection of poems, says she includes "The Flag Goes By," out of regard to a boy of eleven years who pleased her by his great appreciation of it. It teaches the lesson of reverence to our great national symbol.

(Continued from page 13)

Franklin raised the kite during a lightning storm in June and immediately experienced a spark on applying his knuckles to the key and when the string became wet from the rainfall the sparking became very abundant.

A leyden jar, which is a form of condenser and capable of storing electricity, was charged at the key and was used for other experiments. Thus it may be truthfully said that, "He snatched the thunderbolts from the Heavens," and this in turn gave him the suggestion for the use of lightning rods to protect buildings.

In commemoration of his work the University of Pennsylvania has erected a statue of Franklin and his kite.



### Foresighted

"What did you do in the war?"  
 "Oh, I stayed at home and worked. The Army wouldn't have me because of fallen arches."  
 "Why don't you have them fixed?"  
 "Don't want to. I'm saving them for the next war."

### Bargains

A microscopic youth with a penny in his moist hand stood on tiptoe in front of a candy counter inspecting the goods. Nothing seemed to please him and finally the clerk, in exasperation, said: "See here, young fellow, do you want to buy the whole world with a fence around it for a penny?"

The prospective purchaser meditated a moment, then replied: "Let's see it."—Forbes Magazine.

### Half True

"They tell me you have a oil well on your farm."  
 "There's some truth in it," replied Farmer Corn-tassel. "I've got the well."—Successful Farming.

### A Fortunate Parent

"Yes indeed," said the principal of the young ladies seminary to the proud father, "you ought to be very happy, my dear sir, to be the father of so large a family who are evidently so devoted to one another."

"Large family? Devoted?" gasped the old gentleman. "Why, what do you mean?"

"Yes, indeed," beamed the principal. "No fewer than nine of Edith's brothers have been here this term to take her out, and she tells me she expects the tall one with the blue eyes again tomorrow."

### His Own

Uptown: "He doesn't look like a hero, but he says he saved a man's life during the war. I wonder how he did it."

Downtown: "Dodged the draft, I presume."  
 —American Legion Weekly.

### Giving Her a Tip

"Bridget, I don't want you to have so much company. Why, you have more callers in a day than I have in a week."

"Well, mum, perhaps if you'd try to be a little more agreeable, you'd have more callers."

### Evidence

Hazel: "Did you have the porch swing painted yesterday?"

Mr. Cook: "Yes, why?"

Hazel: "Well, Gene and I sat on it last night and Gene got paint on his trousers."

### Ye Welcome Guest

"Wouldn't you like to fill out at Mah Jongg, Clarice?"

"But I'm afraid I'm not very good at it."

"Oh! Perfectly splendid! We play for money."

### Love's Shorthand

On his tour of the district an inspector of city high schools came before a class of girls. He wrote upon the blackboard, "LXXX." Then, peering over the rims of his spectacles at a good looking girl in the first row, he asked:

"Young lady, I'd like to have you tell me what that means."

"Love and kisses," the girl replied.—Everybody's.

### His Modest Wish

Wife: "I suppose now you wish you were free to marry again?"

Hubbie: "No—just free."

—Cassell's Saturday Journal (London).

### Safe Sport

Guest: "Does anyone get to kiss the bride?"

Groom: "No, you cowards! You've had your chances!"

### Pertinent

Mother: "Don't ask so many questions, Katie. Don't you know that curiosity once killed a cat?"

Katie: "What did the cat want to know, mother?"  
 —Chicago Post.

### All Arranged

"It's such a bother deciding about holidays."

"It doesn't bother me. The boss tells me when to go and the wife tells me where."

### An A. E. F. Anthem

When asked what the national air of the United States was, a little French girl "over there" promptly answered, "Hail, Hail—the Gang's All Here."

### He Would Prefer It Stayed

Suitor: "Sir, I ask for your daughter Imogen's hand."

Her Father: "Certainly, my boy, certainly—take the one that's always in my pocket!"

### Latest in Accident Reports

Mine Foreman (to injured workman): "What were you doing when the accident happened?"

Injured Workman: "Reading Safety First signs, sir."

### Mine Office Suspense

Waiting for the final results of the last game of the World Series.

### The 'Owling Howl

Frank Swinnerton, the English novelist and lecturer, said at a tea in Chicago that he was born a cockney, and then gave an example of the cockney dialect.

"A new-rich cockney went to Devon," he said, "to see a country house that he thought of buying, and as the head gardener was showing him over the grounds a peculiar screech was heard from a neighboring thicket."

"What was that?" said the cockney with a start.

"An owl, sir," said the gardener.

"Yes, yes, my man, of course," said the cockney, "but what was 'owling?'" —Chicago News.

### Was Somewhat Handicapped

"Sam, do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?"

"Ah does, sah."

"Sam, what have you got to say for yourself?"

"Well, Jedge, wif all dem limitations you have jes' put ou me, Ah don't believe Ah has anything at all to say."



## Mother's Department

### WITH OUR WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

#### Winton.

The Winton women put on a "Well Baby" clinic at the Hall on Thursday, the sixteenth. Doctor Cody was assisted by Mrs. Mabel Glasgow and Miss Clara Minter of the Wyoming State Hospital. Mrs. Robert Jolly of the Woman's Club was hostess and the following young ladies and gentlemen attended the clinic: Betty and Bobby Benson, 3 mos.; Karl Lavone, 11 mos.; Jay Jenson, 28 mos.; Shirley Jensen, 8 mos.; Marion Shuping, 4 mos.; James Stevens, 4 years; Evelyn Neal, 14 mos.; Rebecca Slaughter, 5 mos.; Arthur Marta, 2½ years; Alice Starceovich, 17 mos.; Lena Starceovich, 2 years; Dee Slaughter, 3 years; Dortha Williams, 8 mos.; Eleas Dominquez, 3 years; Julia Dominquez, 4 mos., and Evelyn Haliday, 19 mos.

#### Reliance.

The Reliance Woman's Club entertained at a "get acquainted" party for the School Teachers.

Twenty-seven Babies attended the Reliance "Well Baby" Clinic.

The Club's "Bring Your Husband" evening was so successful that President Ebeling's announcement that every second meeting should be a social evening met with hearty applause.

The Club is proud of the success of the Girl Scout Captain, Mrs. H. E. Buckles, and the growth of the Reliance Troop. Mrs. Buckles took the boys for a Weiner roast Saturday morning, the 18th, as a reward for not interrupting the girls' meeting. Reliance has a way of working together.

#### Tono.

The Woman's Community Club of Tono held their annual election of officers with the following results: President, Mrs. Tom Warren; Vice-President, Mrs. J. L. Hughes; Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Patterson, and Treasurer, Mrs. Ernest Barber.

Twenty-one of the Ladies took the First Aid course when the U. S. Bureau of Mines expert was in Tono. They hope to compete in some of the contests.

#### Cumberland.

Seventy-one women enjoyed the luncheon given by the Cumberland Kensington Club in honor of the newly arrived school teachers. The Committee on arrangements was as follows: Mesdames G. A. Brown, T. Dodds, Pete Boam, B. Williams, S. Faddis, E. Reese, R. Walker, A. Draycock, A. Faddis, J. Gibbs, Tommy Miller, S. Bovero and H. Wilde.

The women will conduct a monthly community dance during the winter.



Mrs. Peter Boam, Mrs. T. J. Dodds of the Cumberland Woman's Kensington.

### MOTHERS

By Mabel Glasgow

**Milk**—Are you giving each child at least three cups a day or in cooked food?

**Vegetables**—Is each child eating at least one vegetable besides potato every day? Do you have a leafy vegetable such as cabbage, spinach, lettuce and other greens at least three times a week?

**Fruit**—Are you serving fruit in some form at least once every day and twice if possible? Are you remembering that fresh fruit in season is especially desirable, but that dried fruit carefully prepared, and home canned fruit may also be used at all times of the year.

**Bread**—Are you giving your children the coarser breads made from entire wheat flour, rolled oats and corn meal, as well as wheat bread?

**Cereals**—Do your children eat regularly for breakfast? Are you careful to remember that home cooked cereals are cheapest and best?

**Meat, Fish**—Are you allowing your children to eat meat or fish more than once a day?

**Eggs**—Are you remembering that with an egg and three cups of milk a day meat or fish every day is not necessary?

**Fats**—Have you been careful to provide wholesome fats, such as those found in butter, cream, whole milk, crisp bacon and vegetable oils and to avoid doughnuts and other fried food?

**Sweets**—Have your children's appetites been spoiled by eating candy between meals? Have you allowed your children to eat cake, jam, syrup and other sweets at meals when they should have been eating milk, cereal, fruits and vegetables?

**Water**—Do you encourage your children to drink at least four glasses of water a day, one before each meal and at bedtime?

**Meals**—Do your children have their meals at regular hours? Do they eat slowly and chew their food well?

Providing the right food helps to form the right food habits.



After a Club Luncheon the Cumberland women restore their dining room chairs in their homes before hubby comes home to dinner.

## CAUSE OF FATIGUE

Mildred Easton in McCalls for November tells the story of a personal experience that illustrates most vividly why it is that some women can do so much more than others without undue fatigue. We are accustomed to think of the efficient homemaker as simply the woman who plans her work, who "makes her head save her heels." Mrs. Easton gives us another slant on the question. I quote her:

"One day, for two hours, I was ironing. Suddenly I felt a queer, creepy sensation along the length of my right side. Visions of being paralyzed and spending the rest of my life in a wheeled chair flashed through my mind. I clung to the wall and hobbled to a couch; but for all of five minutes I could not lie down for the excruciating pain under my knee. Finally the pain left and I caught a glimpse of my face in the mirror, I looked as old as my own grandmother.

"Then I began to think! I looked at my strong and healthy body. 'Why,' I asked myself, 'should it behave in this way? I have a perfectly good ironing board, a good electric iron and a well ventilated, attractive kitchen.'

"Then it flashed upon me that for two solid hours I had ironed with my feelings and not with my muscles.

"I did not want to iron in the first place. I felt resentful that I had to iron. There were any number of other things I wanted to do instead.

"I had dwelt with increasing nerve tension upon one disagreeable thought after another—things I had said that I wished I had not; things I wanted to buy and could not afford; responsibilities that for the moment seemed heavier to me than anyone else had ever had to bear before.

"So intimate is the relation between the mind and the body that my strained and unhappy emotions had tensed my nerves until I felt seriously ill. Yet my body was innocent of offense; it had stood ready to iron for me but I had ignored it and summoned my feelings and emotions.

"Everyone knows that housework is not only good for the general health but that there is nothing better than the stretching, reaching and bending movements, needed in the daily routine to develop a responsive and graceful body.

"The weariness that follows in the wake of reasonable work is not injurious but healthful. It is nerve-weariness that is the enemy of health—and of beauty—and the danger of which you should beware. Fear, worry, fussing and bad temper bring it on.

"Work never killed anyone. Nerve-strain kills thousands."

## MODERN LULLABY

Rock-a-bye, baby, up on a bough,  
You get your milk from a certified cow!  
Hush-a-bye, baby, on the tree top,  
If grandmother trots you, you tell her to stop;  
Shun the trot horse that your grandmother rides—  
It will work harm to your little insides.  
Mamma's scientific—she knows all the laws—  
She kisses her darling through carbolic gauze.  
Rock-a-bye, baby, don't wriggle and squirm;  
Nothing is near you that looks like a germ.

## Get Them Together

Rastus was dressing. He couldn't find his clothes and pestered his mother, in his efforts to discover them. On this particular day he seemed worse than ever. Finally he was dressed except for his feet.

"Ma," he said plaintively, "does you know whereabouts my shoes and stokin's is?"

"Rastus," said his mother, exasperated, "yo' is de good-for-nothin'ness nigger dat I knows. Yo' shoes am behind de' do, yo' stockin's am undah de bed and yo' feets am on you. Now see if you can mingle 'em."

*Girls' Hearthfire Circle*

Conducted by Bess Mac.

"Friendships thrive in fullest measure  
Round our Hearthfire's ruddy glow."

Dear Scouts:

A year ago I had the pleasure of meeting Jack Miner, the most marvelous bird lover and lecturer on birds I have ever known about. He was talking to a large meeting of Boy Scouts and I had gone, with my nephew, to hear him. He had been in that city before and everybody called him Jack Miner, young and old, boys and girls, newspapers and platform speakers—I never heard anyone say "Mister" to him, nor of him. He made one want to live the Girl Scout law: "A Girl Scout is a friend to animals"—and glad that it is included in our code.

Today our General Superintendent handed me a newspaper clipping giving an account of Jack Miner's talk before the American Humane Association which I want very much to share with you because it describes the way he makes friends of the birds. It runs:

"Thousands of wild birds know Jack Miner's voice and return to him yearly at his home in Kingsville, Ont., a haven of rest. Jack Miner, once a hunter for profit, made this statement today at the forty-eighth annual convention of the American Humane Association.

"There were 12 of us in our family and a dollar bill looked like a horse blanket, so my eldest brother and I took to hunting for the market. We became expert shots, but we soon outgrew that practice. Market hunting is not sport, but murder in the first degree."

"Miner then told this bit of his life history:

"I had positive proof that the wildest of these creatures knew us as their deadly enemies. Finally the thought came to me that surely they would know a friend if they had one. That love message is now a reality for I have thousands of these feathered witnesses that actually know my voice and at times will come down when I call them.

"I have learned a few notes of the wild goose language, so that you may blindfold me and I will tell you a small percentage of their actions. I now have tags returned to me off the wild geese from North Carolina to Baffin Bay and 41 from Hudson's Bay. I have tags returned from 33 different states and provinces, covering an area of about 2,000 miles square, or 4,000,000 square miles. But about the most encouraging fact I can give you is that fully 40 per cent of the birds I tag in the fall return to me the following spring.

"It took me several years to get the birds coming, or in other words, it took years to convince them that they really had a friend on earth. Finally a small bunch came. They apparently told others until their little flock grew into a small cloud. In fact I have seen the wild geese rise up so thick you could scarcely see through them, and their honking could be heard for over a mile.

"The last six or seven years I have fed them, during March and April, from 100 to 3,200 bushels of corn each year. Thousands of people come to see them. These so-called wild birds know that they are safe, and sit within 50 feet of the visitors.

"To see one of my pets return to me year after year for food and protection after she had evidently shied out around and outwitted thousands of hunters who are hid in the ambush for her, and to see the wild geese come home bleeding, and with legs broken, yes, and to even see them die in my presence, really, it gives me a personal taste of His feeling when He said: 'How oft would I have gathered you as a hen gathers her chicks under her wings.'"



## CAMP'S HONOR SCOUT



Mamie Asalia  
Honor Scout of 1924  
Girl Scout Camp.

Director's announcement of Mamie as Honor Scout was immediately seconded by the Scouts in a body. Mamie is a scoutly Scout, is a member of Troup IV, and went to Camp with Lieutenant Myrna Shedden.

Mamie Asalia, our 1924 Camp's Honor Scout is 14 years old, was born in Superior and holds a medal for two years of perfect attendance in the Superior Schools. She is now a student in the Rock Springs High School. Mamie was never once late for colors, inspection, or formation, was never given a demerit mark and—think of this girls—she never had a donation of K. P. for talking after taps. She says she enjoyed the swimming hour at Camp most, and despite the fact that she couldn't swim at all before going to New Fork, at Camp's closing she entered the amateur contests for "dead man's float," back and overarm swimming, besides demonstrating a dive she had learned. The

## LITTLE THINGS

Oh, it's just the little homely things,  
The unobstructive, friendly things,  
The "won't-you-let-me-help-you" things  
That make our pathway light.  
And it's just the jolly, joking things,  
The "never-mind-the-trouble" things,  
The "laugh-with-me-it's-funny" things  
That make the world seem bright.  
For all the countless famous things,  
The wondrous record-breaking things,  
Those "never-can-be-equalled" things,  
That all the papers cite,  
Are not like little human things,  
The "just-because-I-like-you" things  
That make us happy quite.  
So here's to all the little things,  
The "done-and-then-forgotten" things,  
Those "oh-it's-simply-nothing" things  
That make life worth the fight.

—Grace Haines.



Ain't we got fun! Snowballing in Rock Springs,  
September 20th, 1924.

## Children's Page

Dear Boys and Girls:

I told you last month I would announce the winners of the Vacation Story Contest this month. Here they are:

First Prize—Sidney Reynolds of Rock Springs.

Second Prize—Catherine Absher of Hanna.

Sidney told us about his experiences on a ranch in Wyoming; and Catherine's story was about her visit to a farm in Illinois. Next month we will publish these stories for you.

EDITOR.

## THE FOX AND THE HORSE

There was once a farmer who had a horse which served him faithfully till he was too old to work any longer, and then his master would not give him anything to eat, but said: "I cannot really find any use for you now, but still I mean you well, and so, if you will show yourself strong enough to bring home a lion, I will requite you; but now you must make yourself scarce in this stable!" So saying, the farmer drove the poor horse out; and he went with drooping head toward the forest to shelter himself there from the weather. In among the trees he met a fox, who asked him why he looked so careworn and walked so downcast.

"Alas!" said the horse, "avarice and fidelity dwell not in the same house together; my master has forgotten all the services which I have rendered him for so many years, and, because I am unable now to work any longer, he will not give me any fodder, but has driven me out of the stable."

"Without any hope?" inquired the fox.

"The hope is slight enough," replied the horse; "he said that if I could manage to bring him back a lion he would receive me; but he knows well I cannot do that."

"Then I will help you," replied the fox; "now lie down and stretch yourself out, and do not stir, so that you may appear dead."

The horse, accordingly, did as he was bid, and the fox went to the lion, whose den was not very far off, and said to him, "Near here lies a dead horse; come with me and you may make a capital meal." The lion accompanied the fox, and when they came to the horse the fox said: "Hist! listen to what I am about to say; you can have this beast at your convenience; I will bind it to you by the tail, and you shall then drag it away to your den, and devour it at your leisure." This advice pleased the lion, and, in order that the fox might knot the horse's tail fast to him, he stood with his back toward it, quite still. The fox, however, cunningly tied the lion's legs together with the

hairs of the horse's tail, and pulled and knotted all so carefully that no strength could have divided it. As soon as his work was finished the fox tapped the horse on the shoulder, and cried, "Drag, my friend, drag!" The horse jumped up at once and drew the lion away with him. The beast soon began to roar, so that all the birds in the forest flew away in terror, but the horse let him roar while he quietly dragged him to his master's door. Now, when the farmer saw this proof of the fidelity of his horse, he thought better of his former resolution, and said to the faithful animal: "You shall remain with me now, and live at your ease." And so the good horse had good meals and good treatment till he died.

—From Tales of Laughter.



### WHAT'S THE USE?

By Burgess Johnson

#### I

What's the use o' growing up?  
You can't paddle with your toes  
In a puddle; you can't tell.  
When you're feelin' extra well,  
Why, every feller knows  
A grown-up can't let loose  
I don't want to be no older—  
What's the use?

#### II

What's the use o' growin' up?  
When I'm big I don't suppose  
Explorin' would be right  
In a neighbor's field at night—  
I won't like to get my elo'es  
All water melon juice.  
I don't want to be no older—  
What's the use?

#### III

What's the use o' growin' up?  
You couldn't ride the cow.  
An' the rabbits an' the pig  
Don't like you 'cause you're big,  
I'm comfortablest now  
P'r'aps I am a goose;  
I don't want to be no older—  
What's the use?

#### IV

What's the use o' grown' up?  
When yer growed, why, every day

You just have to be one thing.  
I'm a pirate, er a king,  
Er a cowboy—I can play  
That I'm anything that I choose,  
I don't want to be no older—  
What's the use?

### THE NAIL

A tradesman had once transacted a good day's business at a fair, disposed of all his goods, and filled his purse with gold and silver. He prepared afterward to return in order to reach home by the evening, so he strapped his portmantan, with the money in it, upon his horse's back and rode off. At noon he stopped in a small town, and as he was about to set out again, the stable-boy who brought his horse said to him: "Sir, a nail is wanting in the shoe on the left hind foot of your animal."

"Let it be wanting," replied the tradesman; "I am in a hurry and the iron will doubtless hold the six hours I have yet to travel."

Late in the afternoon he had to dismount again and feed his horse, and at this place, also, the boy came and told him that a nail was wanting in one of the shoes, and asked him whether he should take the horse to a farrier. "No, no, let it be!" replied the master, "It will last out the couple of hours that I have now to travel; I am in haste." So saying he rode off; but his horse soon began to limp, and from limping it came to stumbling, and presently the beast fell down and broke its leg. Whereupon the tradesman had to leave his unfortunate horse lying on the road, to unbuckle the portmanteau, and to walk home with it upon his shoulder, where he arrived at last late at night.

"And all this misfortune," said he to himself, "is owing to the want of a nail. More haste, the less speed!"

—From Kate Douglas Wiggins' Tales of Laughter.

### INTERESTING OLD TUNNELS

The following is from a paper by Lester S. Grant, dean of the Colorado School of Mines, read before the Teknik Club of Denver: "In 1530 Agricola, a German mineralogist, recorded that the gold and silver mines of Schemnitz, Hungary, had then been worked for 800 years; the lead mines of Goslar, Germany, for 600 years; and the silver mines of Freiberg, Saxony, for 400 years. Subsequent working of these mines necessitated the driving of drainage tunnels of lengths as yet unequaled in the history of mining. The Tiefe Georg tunnel, in Saxony, driven between 1777 and 1799, is 34,529 feet long, with branches amounting to 25,319 feet more. This was driven entirely by hand to obtain a drainage depth of only 460 feet. The Joseph II tunnel at Schemnitz was started in 1782 but not completed until 1878. It is ten and one-quarter miles long. The Rothschoberger tunnel at Freiberg, driven between 1844 and 1877, totals over 95,149 feet, the main tunnel being 42,662 feet. These tunnels were all driven by hand, using black powder."





## Social Items

### RELIANCE

The Woman's Club at Reliance gave a card party on the 7th of October, which was well attended. Prizes were awarded to the following players: Mrs. James Rafferty, first prize; Charles Spence, first prize, and Mrs. James Jones, consolation prize; James Jones, consolation prize.

Mrs. Sery entertained a few of her friends at a card party on October 2nd.

Members of the Local Union have ordered a Radio Set, and it is their intention to give Radio Concerts to the people of Reliance.

Mr. George Fitchett has been unable to work for a few days because of trouble with his eyes.

Mr. John W. Thompson has been on the sick list during the week with a severe cold.

The road from Reliance to the Junction is in bad shape. The road gang is now working on this road and at present it looks like road wrecking instead of road building.

Mrs. Uhren is again home after having spent some time in the Wyoming General Hospital.

The two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Miller is at the Wyoming General Hospital suffering from pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gibbs are the proud parents of a baby boy. Did you get your cigar?

Jack Dewar has organized a troop of Boy Scouts, F. B. McVicar helping with the initial meeting.

The Park Orchestra gave a dance in the Reliance Bungalow Friday, the 17th.

Mike Ortor, who has been in the Wyoming General Hospital since June with a broken leg, is getting along very nicely.

Max Cologne, the blacksmith, has been unable to work for some time because of blood poisoning in his hand.

Mr. William Stark is driving a new Overland touring car.

Miss Mary Pryde has returned from Idaho Falls, Idaho.

We have had a photographer in Camp recently, and a good many mothers availed themselves of the opportunity to have their children's pictures taken.

Mrs. Dave Rhodes and son, Jack, have returned from a very pleasant trip to England.

The Reliance school children enjoyed a week's vacation while the teachers attended the Teachers' Institute at Kemmerer. Some of the school children were overheard to remark that they wished the Institute meetings were held oftener.

Notices have been posted asking those who wish to attend the Americanization Classes to leave their names in the mine office.

The Reliance School Board is making an effort to have a Vocational school this winter to teach Mining and Electrical Engineering courses.

### CUMBERLAND

Mr. and Mrs. Wright Walker and friends are enjoying the night concerts over their new radio set.

The band concert and dance was a success. Mr. Bovero and family were the principal entertainers at the concert. Mr. Lyman Fearn made an appropriate speech.

Our schools have now settled down to work, all of the teachers reporting good progress. Considerable new equipment was purchased this year. A week's vacation was had during the meeting of the State Teachers' Association in Kemmerer to enable the Cumberland teachers to attend.

Mr. D. M. Jenkins has returned to his position at No. 1 Mine after assisting with the recovery work at Sublet No. 5 Mine.

A luncheon was given in honor of our teachers by the ladies of the community. Everyone reported an enjoyable time. Out of town visitors were Miss Jessie McDairmid and Mrs. Grace Groutage, county superintendent of schools.

Our band boys are making good progress under Mr. Bovero's leadership.

The many friends of John Gibbs were grieved to learn of the accident that befell him while following his employment in No. 2 Mine. He is at present in the L. D. S. Hospital in Salt Lake City and is doing as well as can be expected. Mr. Emil Kosonen who was injured at the same time is progressing favorably.

There was quite a lot of excitement in Cumberland over the World's Series. Dr. McCrann had a regular field day. Anyone having his luck could make a success out of anything.

The first community dance was held Oct. 11th, a large crowd being present and all reporting a good time.

Dr. McCrann reports quite a number of cases of measles in both camps.

T. T. Edwards is recovering from a brief illness. All his friends hope to see him restored to health soon.

Angelo Morocki, for many years a respected citizen of this community, died at his home after a long illness. Everyone sympathizes deeply with the family in their bereavement.



Tommy Dodds—Cumberland. Tommy says he means to grow more freckles than Mickey Daniels and then go into the movies.

# RIALTO THEATRE ROCK SPRINGS

**COUNTRY STORE**  
Every Monday Night  
**\$200.00 IN MERCHANDISE**  
Given Away **FREE!**

**PANTAGES VAUDEVILLE**  
Every Sunday  
2 Shows—5 and 8 P. M.

**W. V. M. A. 5-ACT**  
**VAUDEVILLE SHOW**  
Every Thursday

**Special for Armistice Day**  
**TUE.-WED., NOV. 11-12**

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(3 Years in the Making)

From the log cabin to the White House—from a home-made cradle to history's page. Live through the thrilling events that cemented a nation with the man who guided its destiny.

**SPECIAL MUSIC SCORE**  
**BY RIALTO ORCHESTRA**

**MATINEE ARMISTICE DAY**  
Reduced Prices for School Children  
**ONE SHOW AT NIGHT—8:15**  
**RESERVED SEATS 50c. LOGES 75c**

### ROCK SPRINGS

Alma Powell received a severe shaking up when he fell from the tippie at No. 4 Mine on September 23rd., but is now rapidly recovering.

Mrs. O. G. Sharrer and son visited in Hanna the first week in October.

Frank Leynkar, Loader in No. 4 Mine, had his left thumb badly lacerated while at work on Oct. 3rd.

Mrs. Geo. N. Darling returned on Sept. 30th from a visit in Evanston.

Jas. V. Macdonald has returned from a pleasant vacation spent in Colorado. Mrs. Macdonald remained and is visiting with her son, Fred, who is attending school in Denver.

Mrs. W. W. Jones was called to Denver on Saturday, Sept. 30th, to the bedside of her aunt, who is seriously ill.

A carload of machinery has arrived for the new rock-crushing plant which is being erected near No. 7 Mine.

W. K. Lee and F. L. McCarty made a trip to Lyman on Oct. 1st, where they purchased some horses for the mines.

Mrs. John Doak visited in Green River Sunday, Oct. 5th.

Robert Muir, Sr., made a trip to the Almy mine, near Evanston, on Oct. 2nd.

Lawrence Pivae, Loader in No. 4 Mine, was injured while at work on Oct. 3rd.

A number of our employes who have lived on the creek-bank at the east end of town are moving their houses to the new addition near No. 4 Schoolhouse.

G. L. Stevenson and Morgan Roberts were deer-hunting Sunday, September 28th. Mr. Stevenson killed a nice two-year-old buck.

Mrs. F. L. McCarty visited with relatives in Evanston the first week in October.

Chas. Lightner and Thos. Jones returned Oct. 1st from a big-game hunt in the Jackson-hole Country. Each brought home an elk.

C. E. Moffitt has returned from a trip to Tono, Washington, where he installed a set of railroad scales. Elmer says they have too much rain, in Tono, to suit him.

Harry Clark, Jr., was deer-hunting Sunday, Sept. 28th. Yes—he did not kill a deer.

Arthur Anderson, of the Accounting Department, has been assisting with the annual inventory of material at the Mine office.

Mrs. Thos. Twardoski is slowly recovering from a severe attack of blood-poisoning in her hand.

David Hunter has again returned to work, after being confined at home for two weeks with an injured foot.

Wendell Clark, of Superior, made a short call at the mine office on Saturday, Oct. 4th.

Alfred R. Anderson has returned from a short visit in Denver.

Kenneth Darling, of Superior, visited with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. N. Darling, on Sunday, Oct. 5th.

John Stroock has left for a big-game hunt in the Jackson Hole Country.

D. C. McKeehan and G. L. Stevenson made a trip to Wintou Friday, Oct. 3rd.

Mrs. F. A. Wilhelm and son have returned from a trip to Denver.

Mrs. H. J. Harrington received word that her brother, John Gibbs, was seriously injured while at work in Cumberland on Oct. 5th.

Chas. Crofts is displaying some fine cabbage that he raised in his garden on Rainbow Ave. Charlie states that the worms devoured all his potatoes this year.

Joe Wise and family visited in Green River Sunday, Oct. 5th.

Mrs. Jack Peneff has left for a visit with relatives in Texas.

Alfonso Bertagnolli, of Superior, called at the mine office on Saturday, Oct. 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Carlson, of "E" Plane, have returned from a vacation spent in Denver.

Edgar and Joe O'leffe are each sporting a new Ford car.

Fred Boback has resigned his position at No. 2 Mine and has gone to Sublet, where he is now employed as fire-boss.



**Reverend Father Anton Schiffrer—Priest, friend and adviser of the Slavic folks of Rock Springs.**





Tom Kruger, Jr.  
Tommy's father is Captain of one of the  
Rock Springs mine rescue teams.

### SUPERIOR

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whitetree are the parents of a daughter born September 28th.

Superior wondered when someone said Fashion Show—there never was such a thing here before—how could it amount to anything—September 30th was the date set for the big event and after the display of "Fashion's latest" by Superior models, and a good old dance, everyone decided that it "Pays to Advertise" and as Andy Gump would say "as Superior goes—so goes the country"—so look out!

The Masonic Club of Superior gave their first party of the season at the Opera House on October 4th. The evening was enjoyed by everyone and this first event is just a sample of the good times to come.

The night watchman reports that his sheepskin overcoat is missing. Will someone ask Bill Carr what kind of boots he uses for his Ford sedan.

The Ladies Guild of Superior entertained at a party in honor of the school teachers at the Opera House Wednesday evening, October 8th. Rev. A. Bacon welcomed the teachers in the name of the Superior people. The ladies arranged a program, games and dancing, and served a delicious lunch and everyone agreed that the hospitality of the Guild could not be surpassed.

Oscar Hurlbut is the new weigh boss at "B" Mine.

Mrs. Paul Jones left for Denver on October 9 to visit her sister who is ill.

J. L. Libby, overseer and architect of the new school building, comes to Superior often. The building looks fine now and everyone is proud of it. Guess all the buttons will "pop" off our vests when it is completed!

Mrs. J. O. Holen arranged a surprise Stag party on October 11th in honor of Mr. Holen's birthday. Mr. Holen is not a day older than the last time you saw him and he says that he feels younger than ever.

Mr. Thos. Smith of Evanston has accepted the position of Assistant Engineer.

The Rawlins-Superior Foot Ball game on October 11th proved that our boys were not discouraged by other defeats. "Old man Weather" tried to spoil the day with snow, but Superior rooters were too enthusiastic to let that bother them and they remained on the field and cheered the boys on to a 6-0 victory. The game was a "full heat" contest from start to finish, and the boys deserve a great deal of credit for winning the best game of the season around this part of the country.

Superior teachers attended the convention of the Wyoming State Teachers' Association in Kemmerer, October 14-17.

When the Cumberland Band comes down in the Spring to toot their Superior buddies into organizing a band, we hope to be all ready and able to help them toot. We have organized our band and hope to make it a permanent asset.

While the "hubbies" were at the Stag party at J. O. Holen's, several ladies met at the home of Mrs. D. R. MacKay for a real old "Hard Time Ladies' Doe Party." Everyone was dressed up for the occasion and Mrs. Masscy took first prize for her costume.



Bob and Jack Tueller, sons of Mr. and Mrs.  
Percy Tueller of Superior.

### HANNA

The school Gymnasium is nearing completion, and will be ready for occupancy in a week or ten days. The patrons and scholars of the Hanna schools should be proud of this building as it ranks second to none in the State.

The sympathy of the community goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Gus Gatrakis in the loss of their three months old infant who passed away on October 8th, and was laid to rest on the 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Butler entertained Mr. A. T. Henkell at dinner on Wednesday, October 8th, and a pleasant evening was spent listening to the radio.

The many friends of William Wilks, Gas Watch No. 4 Mine, are grieved to learn of his illness and all join in wishing him a speedy recovery. Roy Cummings is ably filling the position during his absence.

Hann Lodge, Pythian Sisters, are advertising their Annual Ball to be given Saturday evening, November 1st.

The members of the A. M. E. church have completed the moving of the M. E. Church, which they have purchased, and same will soon be ready for occupancy at its new site.

The members of the A. M. E. Church are advertising a "Turkey and Chicken supper," to be given in the First Aid Hall, on Saturday evening, October 18th, proceeds to be used for Church purposes.

Mr. Thomas Gibson (Safety Tom), is visiting us this week, in connection with safety work in and around the mines.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bartou will call their baby girl Mary Jane.

The home of Arnum Bailey was recently brightened by the arrival of a bouncing baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Jackson accompanied their daughter, Margaret, to Denver Tuesday, September 7th, where she will enter St. Luke's Hospital for training.

Word has been received from Miss Iuez Molyueanz that she is now wearing "cap and cuffs." Inez is training to be a nurse in the Rock Springs Hospital.

Mr. Tom Q. Powell returned from Lava, where he has been recuperating since his recent illness.

St. Margaret's Guild met at the home of Mrs. Henry Jones on Wednesday, September 24th, and at the home of Mrs. Charles Hudson, Wednesday, October 8th.

On Tuesday, September 16th, Mrs. Wm. Jones gave a chili dinner. Those present were Mrs. Gus Collins, Mrs. Roy Jackson, Mrs. Irvin Rhodda, Mrs. Hugh Renny and Mrs. Sidney L. Morgan.

The Girl's Friendly Society met at the home of Miss Mildred Bailey, October 10th.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. George Pennman and Mrs. James Fearn who recently lost brothers in the Sublet explosion.

Many people in Hanna wish to congratulate Mr. Charles Clarke of Cumberland for his heroic act in entering the Sublet mine after the explosion along with others who unselfishly entered to aid the fallen victims. Mr. Clarke was at one time a resident of Hanna and a member of the First Aid Team here.

Little T. R. Jackson, Jr., gave a party on "his very first birthday" Tuesday, September 16th, to which a number of his little friends were invited.

Dean Thornberry of Laramie held Communion Services at St. Marks Episcopal Church Sunday, September 28th.

### WINTON

The Larkin Club was entertained at the home of Mrs. Gregory Thursday, September 25th.

A birthday surprise party was given for Vervian Emus at her home on Tuesday evening, September 30th.

Mrs. Marinoff gave a party Monday afternoon, September 22nd.

Mrs. Sam Mason was the happy victim of a surprise party given for her Monday, October 13th.

Mrs. P. Marinoff entertained the Larkin Club and a few invited guests Friday afternoon, October 7th.

Mrs. Frank Stevens gave a party at her home on Friday evening, October 7th.

Mr. Ben F. Wilson spoke at the hall Sunday, September 28th.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Hanks and daughter, Nancy, left Thursday, October 3rd, for North Carolina.

Eli Koloff is again a resident of Winton.

Mr. and Mrs. Liddiard and son, Dellroy, enjoyed a visit with relatives in Salt Lake City during the past month.

P. J. Henderson of Salt Lake City visited with his sons and daughter this month.

Mrs. Van Hausen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dnfort, left Monday, September 29th, for California.

Mrs. Bell of Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. S. Mason.

Mrs. Ole Odee has been suffering with rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. Spero Besso are the proud parents of a baby boy born Wednesday, October 8th.

Our new pool hall is nearing completion.

The youngsters enjoyed a week's vacation October 13th-17th while the teachers attended Institute in Kemmerer.

Mr. Finney spent a few days in Craig, Colorado, this month.

### TONO

The local Boy Scout organization has been completed, one patrol consisting of Earl Forsythe, Reese Morgan, Jimmie Olds, Pat Corcoran, Dan Price and Warren Simons. The opposite patrol is composed of Jack Holmes, Mark Way, Ralph Brierly, Vernon Burton, Steve Androsko and Joe Fusco, Scoutmaster King has mapped out a number of stunts, the first being a general clean-up of the school grounds.

On October 9th the Merry Wives entertained their husbands and invited guests at a 500 Party and Luncheon in the Hall. Fourteen tables were occupied, the prizes going to Mesdames King, A. Dahlstrom and Rankin for the fair ones and to Messrs. Eggler, Holmes and Chas. Dahlstrom for the gentlemen.

After the usual summer vacation, Sunday School has again been opened with Mrs. T. J. Breaun as Superintendent. Through arrangement with the School Board, the schoolhouse was made available for this purpose.

Mr. James Thomas has left the Company's employ and contemplates entering a Dental College at Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Turuball are entertaining their small niece from Seattle, and the entire town gets quite a kick from watching Alex in this particular role.

Through the efforts of Messrs. Rankin and Schuck a high-power Radio was set up in the Store and everyone was permitted to get play by play returns on the World's Series ball games at Washington and New York.

The Community Club held their semi-annual election of officers with the following results: President, Mrs. Tom Warren; Vice-President, Mrs. J. L. Hughes; Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Patterson, and Treasurer, Mrs. Ernest Barber. It was decided to hold a "get-together" party, and Mrs. E. C. Way was appointed Chairman to perfect arrangements.

The soft purr of the electric washing machine can be heard from most any part of town, about a dozen machines being operated at this date.

Mr. C. E. Moffit of Rock Springs, with E. C. Way as Chauffeur, spent Sunday in Tacoma and vicinity to get a look at the World's Flyers enroute to Seattle.

Mr. John Schoening of the United States Bureau of Mines spent a busy week in Tono. In addition to training the usual employees at the mine in First Aid and Rescue work, special arrangements were made by the Community Club resulting in 21 ladies taking the First Aid course. The Boy Scout organization was also given intensive training in this work. Mr. Schoening was very much pleased with the interest taken and promised to return at an early date.

Mrs. Robt. Murray is expected to return from an extended visit in Montana within a few days, thus relieving a serious situation in the matter of Bob's meals.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Zimmerman and Mr. and Mrs. H. Nordfelt, all former residents of Tono, were guests of friends on the 11th, and honored by a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dahlstrom.

Mr. Chas. Smith has returned from the Centralia Hospital and will soon be fully recovered from an injury received September 3rd.

Miss Lucille Way has purchased a Ford coupe for use in going to and from her school.

Mr. Bert Peterson and family have moved from the town to a small ranch nearby and will engage in chicken raising.

Nelo Norman, Jas. Clark and John Hill are members of the High School Football team and received their initial baptism—of mud mostly—in a game with Raymond.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Davies, former residents, have returned to Tono and taken a house on the west flats.

Curt Gonderman has been very ill with bronchial pneumonia.



# Sports Page

## BATTING AND FIELDING AVERAGES OF THE VICTORIOUS RELIANCE BASEBALL CLUB

As compiled by Phil Sturholm, Official Scorekeeper, season of 1924.

Players	g	ab	h	2b	3b	hr	sb	sh	Pct
Sellers, J.....	3	6	3	1	.	.	1	.	.500
Stanton .....	4	12	5	1	1	1	3	2	.417
Rafferty .....	22	78	27	2	2	3	3	4	.346
Spence, J.....	21	81	27	2	5	.	18	1	.333
Miller .....	20	75	25	3	4	1	2	5	.333
Spence, G.....	14	59	19	4	1	.	3	1	.322
Buckles .....	34	89	28	8	1	.	18	5	.315
Waranka .....	15	51	15	2	2	.	8	1	.294
McComas .....	21	59	17	4	1	.	9	1	.288
Hackett, L.....	16	61	10	1	.	.	9	2	.279
Comiskey ....	8	30	8	2	.	.	6	.	.267
Spence, A.....	21	86	19	1	.	.	12	7	.221
Pahlen .....	8	24	5	.	1	.	4	1	.208
Holmes .....	1	5	1	.	.	.	1	.	.200
Sellers, W.....	5	15	3	.	.	.	.	.	.200
Hall .....	8	22	3	.	1	.	1	4	.136
Hackett, W....	7	15	2	.	.	.	2	1	.133
Geyer .....	3	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.083
Spence, Alex.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
Kenyon .....	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
Mitchelson ..	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
Mottonen ....	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
Roberts .....	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	...

24 794 219 31 19 5 100 35

Club's batting percentage, .276.

### Fielding Averages

Players	G	PO	A	E	Pct.
Pahlen .....	8	5	.	.	1.000
Sellers, J. ....	3	.	1	.	1.000
Spence, Alex ..	2	1	1	.	1.000
Hall .....	8	39	4	2	.978
Miller .....	20	173	19	8	.960
Buckles .....	24	95	39	16	.893
Stanton .....	4	9	7	2	.889
Spence, A. ....	21	97	3	14	.886
Rafferty .....	22	41	6	7	.870
Geyer .....	3	20	.	3	.870
Spence, J. ....	21	38	38	13	.854
Waranka .....	15	11	1	3	.800
Mitchelson .....	1	.	4	1	.800
Comiskey .....	8	6	6	4	.750
McComas .....	21	2	20	9	.729
Spence, G. ....	14	8	14	9	.710
Hackett, L. ....	16	26	21	24	.662
Hackett, W. ....	7	3	.	3	.500
Sellers, W. ....	5	4	.	5	.444
Mettenen .....	1	.	1	2	.333
Holmes .....	1	.	.	1	.000

24 578 185 126

Club's fielding average, .858.

Games played, 24; lost 8, won 16, Pet. .667.

League standing, won 9, lost 2, Pet. .818 (first place).

### Record of Pitcher McComas

Manager of Reliance Baseball Club.

Pitched 142½ innings; struck out 217 men; gave 32 bases on balls; hit 12 players; allowed 101 hits.

Took part in 21 games; won 12 and lost 4 games; batted to an average of .288; fielding average of .729; pitching average .750.

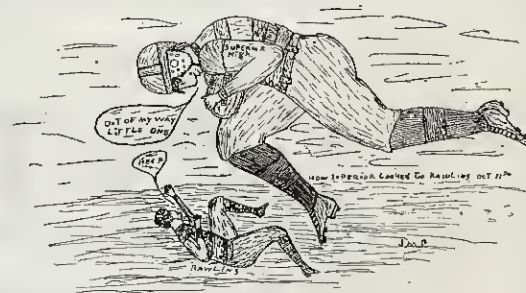
## FOOTBALL IN ROCK SPRINGS

By F. W. O'Neil

Coach, Rock Springs High School

The football team at Rock Springs High School promises more in the future than it has produced up to this time. Due to lack of experienced men and weight it has been very hard to work up a winning team. However, with three more games remaining, with Green River, Superior and Kemmerer, respectively, the boys hope to come back from their string of defeats and win a couple of games. In the game with Kemmerer, Captain Hansen received an injured shoulder, which will handicap him and his team greatly in the remaining games. Alfonso Epps also received a bad knee in this game, but it is thought that he will not be out of any of the games on that account.

Football is practically a new game at Rock Springs, and naturally experienced men are scarce. It has been noticed, however, that each part of town has its team made up of grade boys. This adds a very great deal to the future teams of Rock Springs, inasmuch as such grade teams furnish experienced boys who will be able to fill the ranks of the team, the senior members of which graduate from year to year.



## A BEAR HUNT

Jack, "Happy" Farrington, and Maurice Haggerty, of Winton take the cake at present, as hunters. Others have gone out deer hunting and have come back with—well, not with deer. But "Happy" and Maurice went deer hunting into the Green River Lake Country and shot an 850-lb. brown bear (pictured on the next page) with a No. 30 U. S. Army rifle. There was snow in the mountains. They tracked the bear until they found him in a thicket. Now Winton has had some bear meat dinners and Messrs. Farrington and Haggerty have a wonderful bear skin rug.

## FISH, FLESH OR FOWL?

The Editor herewith presents on the following page some pictures representing "fish, flesh and fowl" hunting. She acknowledges ignorance of how to classify a Puget Sound "Goednek." Part of the name sounds like flesh, part like fowl, and if she hadn't seen the pictured evidence and the story came from Washington, she's think it sounded fishy. Please page the Tono correspondent and H. Wylam of Superior.

Jack Farrington and Maurice Haggerty of Winton with the 850-lb. brown bear they got in the Green River Lake country in October. The bear is being held erect—note his height.



Matt Medill, Rock Springs — Fishing in the Meeks Lake District — Salmon and Mountain Trout.

The bear skin ready to be packed to Base on Pinto.

Jack Forbes, Rock Springs — after a Duck Hunt. These, Tono, are Wyoming ducks.

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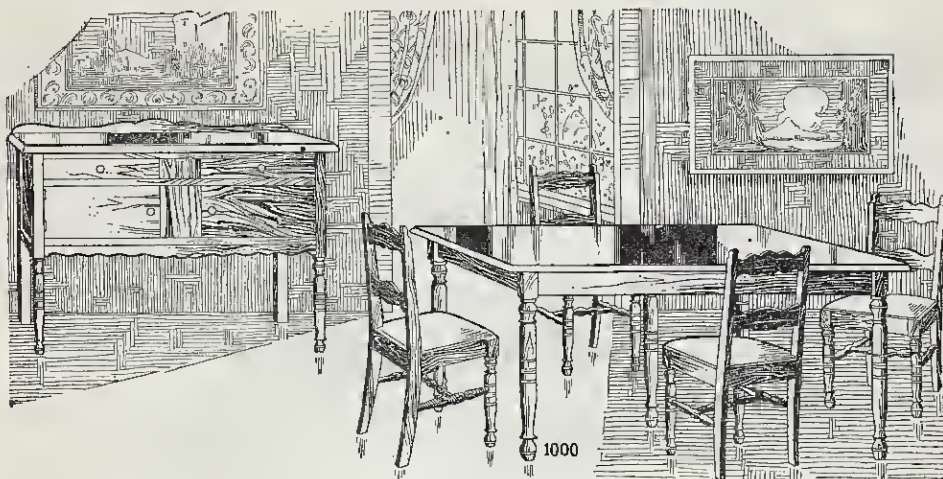
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